PRICE OF THE TRIBUNE.
(TO THE TRADE.)
To City Newsmen (delivered).......2 cents.
To Country Newsmen, postage paid.2½ "
Sunday Edition................3 1-5 "
Sunday Edition, postage paid.......3½ "

The Chicago Tribune.

RETAIL PRICE OF THE TRIBUNE.
Single Copy.......................3 cents.
Per week, city delivery.........15 "
Sunday Tribune....................5 "

CURRY News Depot And Periodical Store, Stationery, Daily Papers &c. The MORNING ... 143 E. MADISON St.

VOLUME XLVI. TUESDAY. MARCH 23. 1886—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

SPREADING THE STRIKE.

ALL THE SWITCHMEN IN KANSAS CITY QUIETLY QUIT WORK.

Knights of Labor Resisting What They Consider an Attempt to Crush Out Their Organization — The Employes of Ten Roads Stop Work and All Business Suspended—Intimations that the Trackmen and Engineers Will Next Follow Suit—Hoxie's Proposition Rejected.

KANSAS CITY, MO., March 22.—[Special.]—At 9 o'clock this morning a general strike was inaugurated among the switchmen in the railroad yards of this city, and at a prearranged signal fully 200 men quit work and ordered the engines into the round-houses. The engineers with few exceptions obeyed the order, and the silence which has hung about the Missouri Pacific yards for the last sixteen days soon settled upon the remaining yards in this city. The strike was not attended by any sensational features. It had evidently been carefully planned and faithfully executed, and probably not half of the men who quit work could, even if they saw fit to do so, give any definit information as to the cause of trouble. They say, as the Missouri Pacific men said some two weeks ago: "We have received orders to quit work and have obeyed them; that is all we can say."

The roads affected by the strike are: The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, Chicago & Alton, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Hannibal & St. Joseph, Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs, Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf, Southern Kansas, Burlington & Missouri, Union Pacific, and Wabash. These roads employ in the aggregate about 200 men, who are members of the Switchmen's Union, and it was these employés who quit work. Some of the roads have a few non-union switchmen in their employ, but it is thought they too will join the strikers. Even should they remain with the company the strikers will take steps to prevent trains being moved, and they are numerically strong enough to do so.

The signal to strike was given today as it was two weeks ago—by the whistling of engines. The first whistle was sounded in the Hannibal yards, but the engines in the other yards quickly answered, and for a few minutes it seemed as if every engine from Union Depot to Kaw River was engaged in the deafening din. The whistling was heard by the fire department, and several of the hose-carts were sent out to fight a supposed conflagration. As soon as the whistling ceased the men uncoupled the engines, opened the switches, and told the engineers to pull out to the round-houses. Half an hour later only two or three engines could be seen in the yards, and they were attached to passenger-cars.

After the switch-engines had pulled into the round-houses, the switchmen gathered in a large body near Twelfth street and discussed the situation. A mass-meeting of Knights of Labor was called, and it was openly hinted that steps would at once be taken to induce other employés to join the strikers. The men claimed that the companies had determined to strike a death-blow at the Knights of Labor, and they, as members of that organization, should defend themselves.

The strike was wholly unexpected by the railroad companies, and the first intimation they received was the blowing of the whistles. In most of the yards the tracks are lined with loaded freight-trains, while the depots are filled with freight which was received early this morning. As soon as the strike was made known the roads refused to receive any more freight until it could be learned whether or not there were any signs of any adjustment of the trouble.

The Executive Boards of District Assemblies Nos. 101, 17, and 93, Knights of Labor, in secret session here this afternoon, adopted the following resolutions:

To All Labor Organizations:

WHEREAS, It has been evident to every laboring man that the corporations of the country are uniting and acting in concert for the purpose of breaking down the labor organizations and trades assemblies; and,

WHEREAS, All said organizations are the outgrowth of stern necessity, forced upon them by the aggression of corporations who arrogate to themselves rights which they deny to others; and

WHEREAS, Said corporations have made the non-recognition of trades assemblies and labor organizations the rock on which they propose to wreck the commerce of the country; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we insist upon our rights as American citizens to assemble and organize and negotiate and treat with other organizations through our delegates and representatives with the representatives of any and all other organizations and combinations whatever.

Resolved, That the refusal on the part of the representatives of corporations to treat with the representatives of labor is a silly subterfuge for the purpose of perpetuating strife and ruining a country which it is becoming evident they cannot longer rule.

Resolved, That we request all labor organizations and trades assemblies in the land to unite in a demand for recognition of their representatives and their right to negotiate, treat, and deal with individuals or bodies, as the case may be.

Resolved, That we call upon our legislators, both State and National, to enact such measures as will compel the recognition of labor organizations and trades assemblies, and also to compel corporations to arbitrate differences between and with themselves and their employés.

The situation has become so complicated that the outcome grows more and more uncertain. Lethargy prevails tonight throughout the freight yards in the city, and in Kansas City, Kas., Armourdale, and Argentine. The passenger-trains have not been disturbed, and all left tonight as usual. One of the leaders in the strike stated tonight that he did not believe that they would be molested. An embargo, however, has been placed upon freight traffic which is practically complete. A Wabash train was made up late this afternoon. A large crowd was gathered about as the train prepared to start. At a signal twenty coupling-pins were pulled simultaneously from between the cars, and the train was effectually disabled. The movement was so quick that no one could tell who was responsible for it. Another effort was made, however, later on, and at 8 o'clock the company succeeded in starting two freight trains. There is a disposition among the strikers to avoid complications with the Federal authorities.

The following statement will be published tomorrow morning by the committee of the Switchmen's Union:

KANSAS CITY, MO., March 22.—*To the Merchants and Citizens of Kansas City and Vicinity:* The switchmen of the various yards of this city and vicinity deem it due to you as citizens and friends to make a brief explanation of our walk-out this morning and the reason therefor. We sent a request to our Superintendents March 9 asking them to pay us the standard wages paid switchmen in Chicago. They met us in session at the Union Depot Saturday, the 13th, and we and they made a verbal contract that was published, or at least part of it, in the daily morning papers Sunday, March 14. Since that time the switchmen have lived up to their part of the contract. But some of our Superintendents have violated and evaded the spirit of that contract, and, as we treated with them as a body of the whole, we expected them to live up to their contract as a whole, but, as one or more violated it, we claim they all did so. Now we come out to demand the standard wages paid switchmen in Chicago, Ill., and the signature of the various Superintendents to such an agreement. We are sorry if we cause you loss or trouble, but we feel that we are right and will not agree to go to work until we have settled our differences with our employers. Respectfully,

THE COMMITTEE.

It is stated tonight that a conference of railway Superintendents will be held here tomorrow. Several are in the city tonight, one of whom said: "We are yet undetermined as to whether or not this strike is the work of the Knights of Labor. If so, then the present time is as good as any for meeting the issue with them, and in this case I am in favor of doing so by filling the places of the strikers and invoking the protection of the law for resumption of our business."

Not an animal was shipped out of the city from the stock-yards today, and nothing but a very small retail trade was done. The Armour Packing Company is arranging to ship a quantity of its provisions down the river by boat. The smelting-works at Argentine will be compelled to shut down shortly if the strike continues, disemploying 600 men. Truckmen and others employed in the handling of freight are forced into idleness, and clerks will soon feel the effects of the blockade. The wholesale business is stagnated just at the opening of the busy season. Express companies are receiving perishable freight at owners' risk. The supply of coal is considered sufficient to continue the city's industries for some time, hence there is no danger of obstruction on that account.

A police force is scattered through the yards tonight, and the night force has been ordered to report at 8 tomorrow morning. All is quiet in the yards and there is no present danger apparently of open rupture. The State Adjutant-General has ordered the Seventh Regiment militia of the city to assemble nightly at their arsenal for drill until further orders. There is a general disposition to regard the strike with growing seriousness, though it is impossible to analyze the situation at all definitly. The strikers are close-mouthed, and do not indicate either their motives or their purposes, except as shown in their statement to the public. It is said that many of those who went out do not belong to the union, and yet are Knights of Labor, hence the argument that the latter are at the bottom of the trouble. Both the Knights and the union switchmen, however, deny this, and the public is left to draw its own conclusions.

The Wabash Railroad being in the hands of a receiver is under the protection of the United States, and an application has already been made to the courts on its behalf for the interference of the authorities as against the strikers.

Hardly any freight for Kansas City was accepted in Chicago yesterday, and but few contracts for other Missouri River points were made, it being the general opinion that the strike would spread to those points before this evening. Great fears are expressed that the strike will not remain confined to the territory west of the Mississippi, but will reach Chicago and other points east before long. Many railroad-men think that this is a preconcerted plan on the part of the Knights of Labor to test their strength, and if they find they have the power they will come out with their real object, which they think is to demand ten hours' pay for eight hours' work.

Vice-President Potter of the Burlington had another conference yesterday with the committee of locomotive engineers from points on the western end of his road. Mr. Potter gave the committee his ultimatum, which was that his company would pay them as high wages as were paid for similar service by any other roads, but that he could not accede to their demand to pay the men on small and unimportant branch lines the same wages as were paid to men employed on the main lines.

Hoxie's Proposition Rejected by the Knights.

ST. LOUIS, MO., March 22.—[Special.]—The proposition of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, addressed to the two Governors, was today rejected by the Executive Board of the Knights of Labor, and the strike will be continued more vigorously.

At 2 o'clock today Fred Prolle, the stone-mason who was shot Friday by non-striker Louis Haller, died in the hospital of his wounds. Haller, who had been released on bond, was again arrested and is now at police headquarters.

At a late hour tonight the Knights of Labor issued a statement to the public in reply to H. M. Hoxie's letter to the two Governors. The Knights say the course pursued by the Governors was entirely of their own volition, and that the Knights would not agree to any compromise they might effect with Mr. Hoxie unless they approved of it before it was submitted. The statement says in reference to the remark of the Governors to Mr. Hoxie that they saw no cause for the strike:

To say the least of such a statement, it is not creditable to the minds and hearts of men to whom has been committed the welfare of a great people to say that they will take advantage of our want of skill in legislative technicalities and wink at gross violations of a sacred agreement in its plainly manifest spirit because its technical letter gives an apparent advantage to a great corporation. The Governors state further: We recognize the fact that the Missouri Pacific Railway Company may justly claim that the strike of March 6, 1886, relieves it of the obligations it assumed in the circular of March 15, 1885. In rendering this verdict the Governors have blindly ignored the fact that the obligation assumed in said circular at that time took effect with the roads operated and leased by said Missouri Pacific Railway Company and was fully understood to apply, although by oversight but two roads and States were mentioned therein. Evidence is at hand that striking employés of that date were, up to the day of the strike, still working for less pay than before the strike of last year, showing not a restoration of old pay, but really a reduction, in violation of said circular agreement. Evidence is at hand that bridge men have been compelled to work many hours overtime without receiving the agreed overtime pay. Evidence is at hand to prove that in order to make it necessary to reduce the force of workingmen work has been sent to contract shops, and in one instance a whole foundry was sub-let in order to bring the men under a new supervision, thus depriving the men of the provisions of the agreement. All this was done to create dissatisfaction and induce the men to leave the company's employ, after which the men were employed and always at reduced rates. Evidence is at hand that, while gangs of men have been discharged, notwithstanding that Mr. Hoxie agreed, May 18, 1885, that rather than reduce the working force he would reduce the hours! Every effort to have these men reinstated was refused by the company on the ground that they were not covered by the agreement, which agreement says: "We will reduce the hours of work instead of reducing the force whenever the necessity arises."

The statement proceeds to say that men were out of sheer prejudice discharged without an effort to reduce the hours of work. The Texas & Pacific receivers refused to comply with the agreement of the company officials with the employés, after the institution of the receivership, notwithstanding they do not repudiate other agreements of the officials, showing a clear intent to use the United States courts and its officials for dishonorable purposes. It is charged by Mr. Hoxie in previous statements that the agreement of March 5, 1885, has been violated by the employés. "The agreement," the statement says, "is published in the morning papers of March 22, and we ask any intelligent persons to read with care and note if it be possible for the employés to violate any provisions of said agreement, be they ever so desirous, and that for the same reason that it is an agreement on the part of the company to do certain things, but requiring nothing whatever of the employés." The document concludes:

But why should we say more? If Mr. Hoxie did not know that he was guilty of gross wrong and injustice, why would he refuse to listen to our evidence and hear our appeal for redress? Why would he shelter himself behind subterfuges and technicalities? Why should he refuse to treat with the men he has wronged and write evasive letters to Governors, who cannot possibly enter into the merits of the controversy. The truth is simply this: Mr. Hoxie wants trouble; he has provoked it; he is still inciting it and making an innocent public pay the price of his perfidy. How long will the public consent for Gould and Hoxie thus to rule or ruin? We wait to see.

The Executive Committee of District Assemblies Nos. 101, 17, and 93, in session in this city today, issued an address to the merchants, manufacturers, and business-men of St. Louis, calling upon the merchants and business-men of this city to combine to bring to bear the power of the law to compel the resumption of business on the railroads in accordance with the provisions of their charters.

A long list of grievances against the Missouri Pacific recently submitted to Mr. Powderly was given out by the Knights today. This shows that an entire force of section men were discharged because they were Knights of Labor, and the hours of other section men so reduced that they could only make 55 cents a day. When this grievance was submitted to the company it claimed that the agreement with the Knights only included shopmen. Hundreds of other similar cases are cited wherein grievances are made and arbitration refused.

Strikers Steal Coupling-Pins and Disable Locomotives.

ATCHISON, Kas., March 22.—[Special.]—United States Marshal Jones swore in his deputies this morning and proceeded to the company's roundhouse and shops. All was quiet, but the strikers were massed in squads at a distance awaiting developments. No effort was made today to start a freight-train, contrary to the expectation of Superintendent Fagan. The cause for this failure was that every coupling-pin and all the links of the Missouri Pacific and Central Branch had been carried off.

An Iron Mountain Bridge Burned.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 22.—About 2 o'clock this morning the north-bound Iron Mountain Railway passenger-train was stopped at a long trestle two miles south of Little Rock, owing to the discovery that the trestle was burning. It was soon destroyed and the train was unable to proceed further. It is believed that the fire was the result of incendiarism.

NATIONAL ARBITRATION.

CONGRESSMAN ANDERSON'S PLAN TO SETTLE LABOR TROUBLES.

It Provides for a Commission to Adjust Trade Difficulties—A Bill Extending the Bonded Period—Iowa's Indignation at the President's Veto of the Settlers' Relief Measure—The Chaplain's Prayer Against Gambling—General Matters at the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22.—[Special.]—Mr. Anderson of Kansas today introduced in the House a bill looking to Government arbitration of labor troubles. It provides for the appointment of nine Commissioners, one of whom is to be suggested by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, one by the Knights of Labor, and one by the association of farmers which has the most numerous membership, each Commissioner to receive $5,000 per year and traveling expenses, and not to accept railroad or telegraph passes. The commission is to be divided into sections of three members, each section to have a stenographer and to be empowered to send for persons and papers and to examine witnesses under oath. The duty of the commission is, either on its own motion or on the affidavit of three reputable citizens of such difference between employers and employés as will result in a suspension of travel and traffic on railways, to investigate the nature and ground of such difference, and to propose terms of arbitration. In the event that the several parties reject the arbitration the section shall submit the evidence and decision to the entire commission for its decision, and the findings of fact and decision shall be competent evidence in any United States court. The commission may submit the same to such court for review, modification, approval, or disapproval, and the decision of the court shall have the nature of a judicial decree upon the parties, and in the event of their disobedience they shall be treated as any other parties in contempt of court, subject to fine or imprisonment, or both. In the event of a strike or lockout in a private trade industry either party may apply to this commission as an arbitrator, and it may recommend a settlement.

This is the first bill of the kind ever introduced in Congress. It was referred to the Labor Committee, as that committee was thought by Mr. Anderson to be favorably disposed towards a measure of this kind. It is reasonably certain that the substance of the bill will be reported by the committee to the House. In fact, the Labor Committee had been discussing the subject, and its members are said to be glad that a bill crystallizing the points has been introduced. Mr. Anderson has been at work on the subject for a long time, and before introducing the bill submitted it to several good lawyers. He is confident that it is constitutional in its present form.

***

The efforts of the distillers to get some vinegar legislation is meeting opposition. In the House a memorial was presented from the Iowa General Assembly protesting against the passage of the two bills which were framed by the whisky interests. Iowa has some large vinegar manufactories. The memorial said if the bills became laws they would force the vinegar-makers to cease distilling low wines for use in their business, would compel them to buy high wines from the distillers, would drive many out of the trade entirely, would increase the cost to the consumer, and would result in placing harmful acid vinegars on the market. Therefore it wouldn't be wise for Congress to enact the vaporizing and draw-back provisions which the distillers want.

Dr. Rush, Jonathan Abel, and H. H. Shufeldt of Chicago are still here conferring with distillers from other points, while the National Vinegar Association also has its official representatives on the ground. The two bills will probably be reported favorably by the sub-committee to the Ways and Means Committee as soon as Tom Browne of Indiana gets back. The two Democratic members are awaiting his return so that a unanimous report may be made. Speaking of the vinegar protests, Dr. Rush says the article is selling in Chicago now at four cents a gallon. It can't be made that cheap, and he thinks this is evidence that there must be vinegar manufacturers somewhere whose profits come out of distilling.

Congressman Charles M. Anderson of Ohio has in hand a bill prepared by the Treasury Department, similar to the Dunnell measure of 1882, extending the bonded period indefinitly.

***

Last week several memorials and petitions were presented in the Senate setting forth the views of the Iowans who believed the Des Moines River veto should be set aside. Today during the call of the States in the House it took some time to get through with the Hawkeye members. There was a memorial from the General Assembly thanking the Senate and the House for passing the measure, which pronounced justice to the Des Moines River settlers; thanking the Iowa delegation for its earnest efforts to get the bill through Congress; condoling with the unfortunate settlers who were threatened with the loss of their homes because of Mr. Cleveland's ill-advised action; and lastly, asking the two branches of Congress to pass the bill, the veto notwithstanding. Col. Henderson called for the reading of all these memorials, which was had, and the House was enabled to inform itself fully of the sentiment in Iowa. This is hardly necessary, however, as the House is aching for a chance to override the veto. The chief difficulty lies in the Senate. A goodly majority of that body is also in favor of the measure, but it is not certain that the full two-thirds can be got. Some of the Democratic Senators, however, have been told that the attempt to uphold the veto as the act of a Democratic President means the loss of every Democratic Congressman from Iowa. Considering the uncertainty of the next House they are warned against throwing away any district, and this has more force than arguments to show the justice of the settlers' claims.

***

It isn't often that the House hearkens to a voice crying out in the legislative wilderness. Yet today the members listened to an unusually fervid prayer by the blind Chaplain, Milburn, who invoked the Deity in this wise:

We beseech Thee, Almighty God, help the people of this country to learn that money gained otherwise than as Thou commandest—by the sweat of the face as the fair and honest wage of honorable, manly work of brain or hand—is gained by theft, no matter how we name the stealing; that money is never converted into wealth unless it ceases to be the pander of our lusts and lifts us above the level of the animal, lifting us to the graces of life, elevating our hearts to manly aspirations, making us kindly with our kind, patient to God's laws, and reverent to ourselves. Rid the land, we beseech Thee, of all gamesters, whether they gamble with dice, or cards, or chips, or with wheat, or stocks, or corn, or cotton. Deliver us from the influence and power of robbers who, enticing their victims to boards of trade, and stock exchanges, and bucket-shops, name their practices of plunder, "Shearing the lambs."

Ben Butterworth, who comes from Quaker stock, moved that the prayer be inserted in the *Congressional Record*. This was seconded by Weaver of Iowa, who has Methodist antecedents, and the motion passed without dissent. Possibly the House will think so well of the matter that it will hereafter have the opening prayer inserted regularly in the *Record*. The Massachusetts Legislature once, when William Rounsville Alger, the Unitarian clergyman, was its Chaplain, not only had his invocations printed from day to day, but also made provision for their publication in book form under the title, "Prayers for a Legislature." But that was in the days of transcendentalism and the Concord School, before Wall street speculation and grain corners were known.

***

The Democratic free-traders in Congress held a conference tonight at the house of Mills of Texas, who is a member of the Ways and Means Committee. Speaker Carlisle and Chairman Morrison were the chief figures. The purpose of the conference was to smoke out or coax out Sam Randall and his crew of protection Democrats. This is simply a confession that the current talk about the Tariff-Reform bill going to pieces is correct. Randall's followers have told Morrison and Hewitt to go ahead with their bill—when it was finished the Keystone leader would say whether he could support it or not. It doesn't require much arguing to show that a tariff bill which meets Mr. Randall's approval hasn't much tariff reform about it. But the willingness of Morrison and Carlisle to placate him shows how disorganized the Democrats in Congress are.

At the conference this evening the sentiment was that if Randall would not accept the proposed changes no further efforts should be made to conciliate him. These changes, as agreed to by Carlisle and all the Democratic members of the committee, may be summarized as follows:

Ores, metal schedule changes, glass, and pottery to be eliminated entirely. Added to the free list are raw wools and fish. All fibres, substitutes for wool, free. Woolen goods, 35 per cent ad valorem. Flax goods, linen, etc., 35 per cent ad valorem. Proposed reduction on sugar of 20 per cent to be cut to 10 per cent.

The cut by additions to the free list is estimated to be $3,000,000.

***

When Logan's bill to increase the efficiency of the army came up today Senator Hale wanted to virtually kill it with an amendment striking out the second section providing for a future force of 30,000 enlisted men. Gen. Logan stated that if the Senator from Maine could get letters from Gens. Sheridan, Sherman, or other leading army officers saying that 25,000 men were enough he would withdraw his proposition. He said that if the Canadians were inclined to make a row on the fisheries matter Maine would soon see the necessity of soldiers to protect her borders. Mr. Hale spoke up very proudly that the people of Maine wouldn't stand any invasion, and the fact that they only had one little fort—Preble—with thirty-five men didn't count. Logan created langhter by saying:

In other words, the people of Maine would "lick" the Canadians before they got to Portland?

Mr. Hale—Yes.

Mr. Logan—Well, on that theory we do not want any army at all. Of course, if you are going to rely entirely on the people, that is one thing, but if you are in favor of having an army at all you should be willing to keep it at least in proper form of organization.

***

Speaking of "aristocracy," Ben Le Fevre of Ohio has a little measure which he introduced in the House today, the design of which is to renovate West Point, to regulate appointments to that institution, "and to bring that institution and the army more in accord with a republican form of government." It provides in brief:

That cadets shall be hereafter selected and appointed from the sons or descendants of soldiers who served in the late War, and where they cannot be had, from the younger enlisted men in the army; further, that when a cadet shall have graduated from the Military Academy he shall be assigned to a regiment of the army as an enlisted man, and shall serve as such in the field for the term of one year, with pay and allowances accordingly. After serving one year as corporal and one year as sergeant he shall be eligible for appointment to the rank of Second Lieutenant.

***

The House today indulged in several roll-calls, to the exclusion of other business, in order to emphasize its disapproval of the practice of granting special pensions. In view of the liberal pension legislation already under way, the majority of the members took the ground that a halt should be called in the tendency to grant large pensions in individual cases. The discussion enabled Judge Reagan to make his wonted assault on the creating of a special pensioned class, thereby strengthening the American aristocracy. The only exception made by the House was in granting the pension of $2,000 yearly to the widow of Gen. Hancock. Even this measure met with opposition, there being 47 nays to 169 yeas.

***

United States Consul Warner of Cologne writes to the Department of State that Dr. Eulenberg, in an official report on the subject of trichina-infected swine in Prussia, gives the number of swine examined during the year as 4,611,689. Of these 2,624 were found to contain trichinæ. Besides these there were 250 American hams and sides and other preparations of the American hog that were found to contain germs of minute mematoid worms. The proportion of American pork that was infected was not so great as that of the Prussian hog.

***

Lawler is running Congressional machinery in the direction of closing the Chicago River. Today he introduced in the House his long-promised resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to examine and report what legislation will be necessary to close up the stream. This is that the bridge nuisance may be permanently abolished in a constitutional way. If the resolution is adopted and the Judiciary Committee makes haste in its usual leisurely way the report will probably be ready for the next Congress.

***

The Court of Claims has rendered judgment for $11,450 in favor of the Connecticut Mutual Insurance Company in the claim against the United States for the use of the Honoré Building in Chicago by the Government at the time of the Chicago fire.

NEWSDEALERS CAN HAVE THE TRIBUNE delivered to them by wagon for two cents per copy every day (except Sunday). No extra charge for delivery. Address orders to City Circulator, Room 6 Tribune Building.

CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY COMPANY.

It Proposes to Extend Its Cottage Grove Avenue Dummy Line from Fifty-fifth to Sixty-ninth Street—Points to Be Touched by the New Road.

The South Side Street Railway Company has decided on an extension of its Hyde Park lines, which will be of much value to the people of that town and also to many residents of Chicago. In 1867 the company got the right to run a horse-car line on Cottage Grove avenue, from the city limits to Sixty-eighth street, and utilized the grant in part by building what is now known as the Hyde Park Dummy Line, which runs south on Cottage Grove to Fifty-fifth, and then turns sharp to the east, and runs to Hyde Park Village. The grant of the right of way south of Fifty-fifth street has possibly lapsed. So the trustees claim, and the company does not insist that it has any right to run steam cars on that part of the avenue which it has thus far failed to use. When the grant was made there was certainly no profit in such a line. Now, however, things are very different. Cottage Grove avenue, which runs pretty near north and south after leaving the city limits, bounds Washington Park on the east. Farther south it skirts the Washington Park driving-grounds, and still farther south it runs on the west side of Oakwoods Cemetery. So it will be seen that all those who want to go to the cemetery, park, or races will be accommodated by the new line. The country through which the road will pass is not specially well built up as yet, there being many large lots of vacant ground on the line, but there seems to be no reason to doubt that under the impetus of the opening of the new road the empty places will fill up rapidly.

This extension was decided on at a meeting of the Board of Directors which was held last Saturday. The intention was to keep it quiet till certain preliminaries had been attended to. It was also thought to be wise to keep still, so that the real-estate speculators might not make unnecessary trouble. The idea is to see the property-owners and get their consent, or that of the great majority of them, and then to apply to the Board of Trustees of Hyde Park for the needed ordinance. It is not believed that there will be any trouble in the procurement of either of these, for all must see that the extension of the road will be a good thing. The moment the ordinance is passed the company will be ready to go to work, so that the visitors to Washington Park races this coming summer may have yet another way of reaching that spot.

THE FAR WEST.

Eulogizing Gov. Murray of Utah—An Immense Meeting of His Friends Regardless of Party.

SALT LAKE, Utah, March 22.—[Special.]—An immense meeting was held here tonight to indorse the acts of Gov. Murray for the last six years. Prominent citizens, regardless of party, made speeches eulogizing Gov. Murray, and resolution of the same tenor were passed.

NEW YORK'S EXAMPLE

IN CHARGING CORPORATIONS SOMETHING HANDSOME FOR FRANCHISES.

An Idea That Is Taken Kindly To by Representative Chicagoans, Who Think the People Should Receive Some Benefit in Return for Those the Companies Enjoy—Mayor Harrison Has Some Suggestions to Offer in the Premises—Curious Talk by the Aldermen.

With a view to learning the opinion in Chicago of those interested in the action of the New York State Legislature in passing a bill under which future franchises to street or steam railway companies shall be issued, a reporter for THE TRIBUNE called yesterday upon Messrs. Daniel L. Shorey, Edwin Lee Brown, J. Russell Jones, and Murry Nelson. The bill, which was printed in last Sunday's issue of THE TRIBUNE, was pushed through both Houses of the Legislature Thursday, and practically thwarts the scheme of the cable companies to obtain the right of way, through Aldermanic influence, of some seventy miles of streets without paying anything to the city for the privilege. It stipulates that such franchises shall be sold at public auction to the bidder who shall give the largest percentage per annum of the gross receipts derived from the operation of the railroad, and that in cities of more than 250,000 people such percentage shall in no case be less than 3 per cent per annum of such gross receipts for and during the first five years and 5 per cent after the expiration of five years. It also gives the Legislature the right to regulate and reduce the rate of fare on such railways.

Mr. Edwin Lee Brown said: "I think the measure is an excellent one so far as it provides that a city shall derive some revenue from the operation of railway cars over its streets, but it strikes me that the minimum percentage to be levied is too high. In New York City, for instance, the volume of business done by the street-railway companies runs up into the millions, and, with $3,000 or $5,000 to pay into the City Treasury on every $100,000 of receipts, it seems to me that the levy would be unjustly heavy, in addition to the amount of taxes on their property which they would also have to pay. Many people have a wrong idea of the amount of profit there is in running a line of street-cars. I have heard the dividends estimated at all the way from 20 to 50 per cent by men who really did not know anything about it. The truth is that the dividends rarely run over 12 per cent. Of course there are instances in which such a dividend as this has been paid, and a surplus used in increasing the plant or extending the lines, but as a rule street-railway dividends are not so high as people imagine and are only a good return upon the investment. To a company who were paying a 12 per cent dividend the payment of 5 per cent on their gross earnings to the city would be the loss of two cents on every passenger. It is a question in my mind whether or not the people would not have to pay the difference in the end by an increased charge."

"But the bill gives the Legislature the right to regulate the charge."

"I know; but if the companies showed the Legislature that they were not making a fair return upon their investment under their present rates of fare they would allow them to increase it, you can be pretty sure of that. Big corporations wield a power of influence with our legislative bodies nowadays. Referring to the bill itself, I must say that it looks to me like a direct slap at the cable companies in New York City. There are many opposing interests, you know, and these are rich and powerful. It looks to me that it might simply be the case of which had the most money and influence, the cable companies or the opposing transportation companies."

Ald. Shorey declined to give an opinion as to the possible merits or benefits of the measure until he had had time to give it more thought. He believed that the city should derive some benefits from privileges granted to corporations, but thought that these should be in the nature of taxation upon their property. If States or cities took any further steps as to the regulation of such corporations' affairs they should be toward securing greater comforts and accommodations for the people in the way of heated cars in cold climates and the running of a sufficient number of them to accommodate the passengers. Such results were more to be desired from street-railway companies than was an increased revenue.

Mr. J. Russell Jones, President of the West Side Street-Railway Company, refused to express any opinion upon the measure. He was not interested in it, and had given it no thought whatever.

Murry Nelson: "I do not think there can be any doubt in the mind of any intelligent person as to the advisability and public policy of such a measure so far as it compels a street-railway company to pay the city for the privileges granted. I do not think, however, that it is right to give the State Legislature the power to reduce or regulate the rates of fare. It is opening up too great an opportunity for blackmail. I believe in treating corporations liberally and fairly, but at the same time I like to see laws enacted by which a State can to some extent control them and their operations. I think it would be better to leave the matter of regulating the rates of fare to an equitable and judicial body; an arbitrative body if you will, or to the courts themselves. In other respects I think well of the measure, and wish that such a law might be put through our own Legislature."

"You have noticed that the law went through both Houses with a rush?"

"Yes; but I do not see any special significance in that. I think the recent talk over the Broadway Surface Road had a good deal to do with the feeling of the Legislature in the matter. Of course, there may have been opposing interests at work, but, even though there were, it only goes to show that this same measure should have become a law years ago, and that all railway corporations operating their lines over the streets of a city should be made to pay, and pay well, for their franchises."

"You do not think the minimum percentage to be levied, 3 and 5 per cent, is too much, then?"

"No, I do not. I venture to say that if any franchise was offered at public auction in New York City it would bring more than that. Take our own city, for instance. Do you suppose that the South Side Street Railway Company would go under if it were called upon to pay 5 per cent of its gross earnings to the city? Hardly. Despite the amount of water that has been injected into their stock within the last few years it is today worth $300 a share, and originally I do not suppose it cost over $25. The people should certainly be benefited in some way; they should receive some return for abandoning their thoroughfares to the use of street-railway corporations. I do not suppose they realize it, but our city today has a steam railway—the cable line is nothing more nor less than that—jerking along over its principal highways, stopping at all the way from one to five rods beyond the crossings, running their cars without heat of any kind through the coldest of our winter weather, and with a clanging of their bells driving carriages and other vehicles out of their way. Under their franchise they practically own the streets which the people have placed at their disposal, and for what? For the purpose of paying five cents a head into the treasury of the street railway company, while the latter is avoiding the taxes which the people have to pay. No, sir; our State and municipal laws have been too lax in this direction, and I want to see them remedied here as well as in New York."

Mayor Harrison was asked yesterday what he thought of the New York law. The Mayor thought that if the scheme could be put in operation here as well as in New York it could not but result beneficially to the community. He thought that a committee consisting of the Mayor, Controller, and some other city official or officials should bear the petitions of citizens for improvements, and then look over the ground to carefully ascertain how the interests of not only the people in the vicinity asking the improvements but of the entire population could best be served.

"Don't you think it would also have the effect of putting a check on corrupt practices in franchise awarding that are said to exist in Aldermanic circles?"

"O, well, as far as that is concerned, if you want to put an end to corruption in that channel the first thing to do is to repeal the State laws fixing the penalty for bribery. As the law now is, a man who gives a bribe is equally as guilty as the official who accepts it. [He is sure of immunity if he turns State's evidence.] I may go before the Legislature and ask a concession that I have every right to demand, but because I make a source of revenue from that which I ask I am taxed a stipulated sum by certain individuals, and I am compelled to pay it before I can get that which is my actual right. What am I to do? If I complain of the officials who demanded the bribe, I by my own statement make myself equally guilty with them and must share the same punishment. Aside from the question of preventing corruption, I think that if the proposed law can be made to work practically, and it certainly can, it ought to be adopted for every large city." The Mayor said, in speaking of street-railroad franchises, that such corporations should be made to do all the street improving, for their revenue, which was derived from all classes of citizens, and the privileges they enjoyed by monopolizing the streets to a great extent would permit them to do so.

Ald. Colvin, Cullerton, and Gaynor had read the substance of the proposed law in Sunday's TRIBUNE, but they were not prepared to be interviewed upon how they thought the law would operate here if adopted. They agreed in saying, however, that the law looked good and practical.

DO YOU KNOW that you can buy THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE every day in the week (except Sunday) for 3 cents per copy; or you can have it delivered at your door by carrier every morning for 15 cents per week?

THIS SETTLES IT.

Judge Prendergast Decides that the Town Elections Are Under the Control of the Election Commissioners.

There was some talk yesterday among Democratic Aldermen and politicians that the Council should proceed and at once divide the city into districts for the purposes of the coming town elections and to appoint the judges and clerks for the election. They enjoyed the confusion caused by the dispute as to the authority of the Election Commission to control the town elections, and were eager to take advantage of it. It was no longer possible to issue the call for the election thirty days in advance, as required by the old law. But in an emergency—so they called the present situation—this provision did not seem binding to them so as to prevent them from calling an election. In view of the emergency of the case the Election Commission did not wait for an opinion from A. M. Pence to controvert the points made by A. C. Story to show that the commission did not have authority to control town elections. They held a conference after court hours yesterday with Judge Prendergast. They foresaw that their legal advisers would not agree and appealed to the County Judge, whom they consider their superior under the new Election law. The case was stated to the Judge in chambers, and all the objections to the authority of the commission advanced. The principal objection was that there was no provision in the law for townships, but only for incorporated towns; that, therefore, townships such as the three component parts of the city could not, if they wanted to, adopt the new law, and its adoption by the city did not make it the law for the three townships. A construction of the law giving the Election Commission authority to control town elections would repeal the Township Organization act by implication, and then the question was asked, What was to become of the townships outside of Chicago if the act under which they had been organized was repealed? The Towns of South, West, and North Chicago had not adopted the new law for the government of town elections, but only in their capacity as parts of the city. The Commissioners were not Commissioners for the towns therefore. These points were contended for argument's sake by Commissioner Hoffmann, while Commissioners Raymond and Corkery maintained that they were Commissioners for the whole city, taking the term merely in its geographical meaning.

Judge Prendergast adopted the construction of the law indicated by its author, Mr. Pence, and, while admitting that it had not specifically provided for a case like the one under consideration, it was the evident intention of the Legislature to bring within the jurisdiction of the commission all elections held within the territory covered by the city, as the word "within" in Sec. 4, Art. 5 indicated, where it was provided that the County Clerk upon the order of the Canvassing Board, consisting of the County Judge, the City Attorney, and the Election Commission, should issue certificates of election to those elected "for the several city or town offices within such city." But aside from the legal and technical aspect of the case the Judge thought that any other view would create endless confusion, and, as a matter of expediency to the people, it was best that all elections should be held by the same authority. He therefore told the Commissioners to include the town elections in their call and hold them anyway. If any judge or clerk of election should fail to comply with their instructions he would be liable for contempt of court and guilty of a felony under the law, and if anybody else interfered with the election or created any obstacles, he would likewise render himself liable for contempt of the County Court. The returns would have to be made to the canvassing board constituted by the new law—that is, the County Judge, City Attorney, and the Election Commission—and could not be received by the Town Clerks or any other town officers. The City Council had no authority whatever to meddle with the town elections. The question of one or more ballot-boxes could be decided when the time came. It was entirely within the power of the Commissioners. If the town officers claiming the right to hold the election were not satisfied with the exercise of control by the Commissioners, let them contest their authority in the courts.

In connection with the dispute about this question, now so happily settled, the Commissioners and their counsel consider it very unfortunate that the opinion of the Supreme Court sustaining the new law has not been filed yet, for many points at present in dispute would probably be settled if it was known how the court ruled on all the arguments.

NEWSDEALERS CAN HAVE THE TRIBUNE delivered to them by wagon for two cents per copy every day (except Sunday). No extra charge for delivery. Address orders to City Circulator, Room 6 Tribune Building.

A CLEVER STRATAGEM.

A Petition Signed by the Court Trying and the Attorney Prosecuting Him in Behalf of a Prisoner in Judge Tuley's Court.

Judge Tuley's court was crowded yesterday by detectives, pawnbrokers, and Second Ward Democrats. The occasion was the trial of Michael Livingston, pawnbroker, charged with receiving stolen property from William Riordan, a self-confessed burglar. Ald. Pat Sanders and Tom Keefe, ex-Inspector, testified to the good standing of the man prior to the indictment. Detectives Tim McKeogh and Billy Halloran spoke somewhat favorably of him, in spite of the damaging evidence produced at the opening of the trial; but the chief incident was the offering of a document offered by counsel as testifying to his moral worth. The paper in question was a petition signed by Judge Tuley (the court trying him), Julius Grinnell (the State's-Attorney prosecuting), Frank Walker (Assistant State's-Attorney), Ald. Sanders, F. S. Winston Jr., M. A. Driscoll, Judges H. M. Shepard, John G. Rogers, T. A. Moran, and Richard Prendergast, and Messrs. Austin Doyle, H. G. Miller, and W. J. Reynolds, all of whom strongly indorse the prisoner for an office under Postmaster Judd, setting forth that he had been "a life-long, energetic, active Democrat," and that he had "worked for the success of the Democracy for several years and is deserving of an appointment." The petition caused an oral smile to porvade the court, and Mr. Grinnell, taking the stand, testified that he had signed the petition without even knowing the man, as he often signed such petitions. Moritz Abrams, a tailor in the employ of the pawnbroker, occupied the stand for some time, but the prosecution made no point on him, and the prisoner himself was called and submitted to cross-examination until after 5 p. m., when the court adjourned.

PRICE OF KNIT GOODS TO BE ADVANCED.

NEW YORK, March 22.—The leading knit-goods manufacturers of the United States held a meeting in this city Saturday. Owing to the advance in raw materials they decided to make an immediate advance in the price of manufactured products.

A HALL OF LUSCIOUSNESS.

THE EXHIBIT AT THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CITRUS FAIR.

Delicious Products of the Sunny State That Are Brought Here for the Purpose of Showing "What She Can Do," and Thereby Laying the Foundation for a Big Trade with Chicago—Incidentally There is an Interesting Exhibit of Valuable Ores.

Battery D Armory presented a rather unfinished, chaotic appearance yesterday in consequence of the preparations going forward for the Southern California Citrus Fair, which opens in the huge building tonight. Boxes of fruit lay piled up in all parts of the vast room; carpenters were busy completing the tables upon which the exhibits are to be made; exhibiters were unpacking the products of their various regions previous to forming them into the attractive displays which the visitor will behold when he calls at the armory this evening; the decorators were perched on ladders at all sorts of dizzy hights hanging and arranging long stretches of evergreen; express messengers were running in every now and then with mysterious packages; painters were engaged in the construction of various devices; and on every hand were bustle and, to the uninitiated, seeming confusion.

The display is to be known as the Southern California Citrus Fair, but the fact is that out of the five counties in the southern part of the State but three are here represented—Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, and San Bernardino—the Counties of Ventura and San Diego not having joined with their sisters for reasons best known to themselves. This may have the effect of curtailing the exhibit somewhat, but it cannot have any upon the character of the fruits shown, many specimens of which are well calculated to make both the eyes bulge and the mouth water at the same time. The main idea of the fair is that the people of Chicago shall have an opportunity of seeing with their own eyes what the counties of Southern California are capable of producing; secondly, that trade may be opened between Chicago and this section of the Golden State. Until two years ago the fruits grown in the valleys there were consumed at home; two years ago there were some shipments, amounting to 1,500 car-loads; this year they want to double these figures. These good California people have come all the way to Chicago to show the fruits of their labors, and as they are both capable and energetic and not at all backward in showing the fine points of their wares there is no reason to believe that their mission here will be a failure. Chicago knows a good thing when she sees it and her merchants are never slow to take up with anything that promises a return.

Those who attend the fair will see orange and lemon trees growing before their very eyes, and upon the same lemon tree they will see the ripe lemon, green lemon, a lemon which is just beyond the verge of incipiency, and a lemon which has hardly any incipiency to speak of—that is to say, the beholder witnesses on the same tree the first and last stages of the fruit which, in the glad and thirsty summertime, is the basis of many drinks to be desired and is a joy forever—so long as it lasts. As the visitor enters the armory he will see, provided he looks straight ahead of him, as he is apt to do because of its attractiveness, at the eastern end of the hall a column thirty feet in hight in the shape of an obelisk, and patterned after the needle of the soft-eyed Cleopatra which has been set up in Central Park, New York, composed of oranges and lemons arranged in alternate rows. This in itself is well worth seeing even if there were no other attractions in the house. To approach this monument of Southern California's fecundity the visitor passes between two rows of orange and lemon trees; there is also a dwarf mandolin, beautiful to gaze upon but almost entirely ornamental; those who like olives can also have the rapture of gazing upon a tree which produces them, and close by is a date palm.

Turning from the obelisk the attention will naturally be directed to the north side of the room. Here all the exhibits are from Los Angeles County. The first table represents the Anaheim colony, the oldest in Southern California, having been founded by the Germans in 1858. The Town of Anaheim is twenty-eight miles from Los Angeles. Here are native wines, and oranges, and lemons, and Japanese Loquat plums; bananas on the stalk, and last, but not by any means least, ostrich eggs as big as cocoanuts. There are but two ostrich farms in the United States, the other being at San Diego. Two years ago little ostriches were hatched at Anaheim, their parents having been imported direct. The eggs are mammoth things, and their shells of great thickness. An objectionable orator pelted with ostrich eggs would have need for nobody save the Coroner, provided he was struck with one of them.

West of the Anaheim table are the three heavily-laden orange tables of the Santa Ana Valley, and still to the west of these are the three tables of the San Gabriel Valley exhibiters. Here oranges may be seen which have been plucked from trees planted more than 100 years ago by the old missionaries who fled to Southern California to find refuge. On one end of one of these tables are displayed specimens of the yucca plant, a sort of a ribbon palm, and by some called the Mohava cactus, found in the Mohava Desert, in Los Angeles County. These specimens look like the "slippery elm" bark which youngsters are so fond of. The London *Times* has a factory not far from Los Angeles for cutting up this bark; it is then shipped to London, where it is converted into paper, and upon this paper both the *Times* and the *Standard* are printed. This Mohava Desert comprises hundreds of acres.

There are also several mineral products here displayed, fire clay, mineral paint, marble, limestone, etc., these being under the care of the Southern California Manufacturers' Association. It is said some of the fire clay beds in Los Angeles County are thirty feet in thickness.

Crossing to the south side of the room, at the west end, are two tables from Santa Barbara County. Here are lemons, oranges, dates, and citrons in the greatest profusion, and also this year's growth of peaches, the latter, however, not yet extensively materialized. The dates are a sight for sore eyes; Santa Barbara County has no railroads as yet, and as a consequence her products are shipped by steamer to Los Angeles or San Francisco, as the case may be, before the cars are reached. Santa Barbara expects a railroad one of these days, and is striving hard for it.

East of these two tables are the four which belong to San Bernardino County, and with the Riverside exhibit is a mound of navel or seedless oranges which at once "take the cake" and all the prizes they compete for. They are large and luscious, and were imported by the National Department of Agriculture from Bahia, Brazil—not these oranges, but the plants from which they were grown. They took the gold medal at New Orleans over the famed oranges from Florida and the rest of the world, and are said to be the very finest specimens of the orange yet seen.

A Riverside raisin-packer shows several boxes of raisins, put up by himself, the grapes grown by himself, which he challenges anybody to beat. In fact, Southern California is apt to take on airs about the raisins which she can make out of her grapes, and she will even make a few bets if anybody is anxious to gamble on the subject.

East of these tables is the ore table, whereon are some specimens of quartz which will run $20,000 to the ton, they say. This statement may be due to the exhilarating influence of "the glorious climate of Californy," but the one who made it qualified it by saying that this ore was not found in very large quantities. Nearly against the wall are samples of nursery stock of one year's growth.

On the south side of the hall a stand has been erected for the accommodation of the band, which is to play throughout the evening. Behind the band hangs a reasonably faithful representation—a bird's-eye view—of Southern California, from the Sierra Madre Mountains, where Southern California is popularly supposed to begin, to the harbor of San Diego, with the exception of Santa Barbara County which is so awkward in shape that it couldn' be shown on canvas very well. Southern California is about 400 miles from the north west to the southeast, and about forty miles in width, the population being divided about as follows: Los Angeles County, 75,000; San Bernardino, 25,000; Santa Barbara, 15,000; Ventura, 10,000; San Diego, 20,000. The rivers are the Santa Ana, running through San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, and the San Gabriel, in Los Angeles County, with its branch, called the New River. Then there are several valleys—the lower and

upper Santa Ana, or the San Bernardino; the San Gabriel, which is between the foot-hills and the mountains; the Los Angeles, also between the foot-hills and the mountains; and the Coast Valley, which is all of the Los Angeles Valley between the foot-hills and the coast. All the fruits seen at Battery D now come from the valleys and the foot-hills, being raised in altitudes ranging from 150 to 2,000 feet.

Those in charge of these exhibits are L. M. Holt of Riverside, manager; H. N. Rust, business manager; C. Z. Culver of the Santa Ana Valley and J. S. Clarke, Commissioner of Immigration. The fair will continue two weeks, and perhaps four, so that all those who wish to go may have the opportunity. This is not what can be called a speculative movement, it being under the management of the Southern Immigration Association of Southern California.

DO YOU KNOW that you can buy THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE *every day in the week (except Sunday) for 5 cents per copy; or you can have it delivered at your door by carrier every morning for 15 cents per week?*

AN UNFORTUNATE COMPLICATION.

The South Town's Two Calls for the Primary Election and Conventions—Aldermanic Affairs—Favorit Candidates Receiving the Indorsement of Their Admirers.

Unless some harmonizing is done there is apt to be trouble among the South Town Republicans. An attempt was made some time ago to have all the town and city committees meet so as to agree on a joint call for Aldermanic and town primaries. All did meet except the South Town Committee, who had the impression, which may or may not be correct, that some shenanigan was intended. They kept away and issued their own call. Later on the City Committee and the other town committees issued a joint call for primaries, including the South Town. In the First, Third, and Fourth Wards the judges and the polling-places of the two calls are identical. In the Second Ward the judges are the same, but the polling-place is different, being under one call on Wabash avenue, under another on State street. In the Fifth Ward neither the judges nor the polling-place are identical. The joint call is for the town convention to meet at the Pacific at 10. The separate town call is for it to meet at the same place at 3. Fears are entertained by some that this will result in two conventions, one meeting in the morning and another in the afternoon, and each, perhaps, selecting its candidates. It is certain that there will be two primaries held in the Second and Fifth Wards and two sets of delegates will probably be returned. The Town Committee seem to fear that some attempt will be made to usurp their functions and get control of their organization. Hence they, at present at least, are inclined to insist on their own call and their own convention. It is to be hoped, however, that between now and next Friday the dispute will be harmonized so that there may be no possibility of two conventions and two sets of candidates.

It is of interest to note that there were but two of the South Town Committee at the joint committee meeting, while three, or a majority, of the South Town Committee signed the call for the independent primaries and convention.

A special meeting of the Eighth Ward Republican Club was held last night at No. 255 South Halsted street. A committee of three was appointed by the Chair to name thirteen candidates to be supported by the club at the coming primaries as delegates to the Republican Convention. The clerks of the different precincts reported the results of the registration and of their canvass, which were on the whole very satisfactory. Some dissatisfaction exists among the clerks at the length of time which has to be occupied in the registration, house to house canvass, swearing in, and duty election-days, which amounts to ten days altogether, and for which only $15 is given, and on motion a committee consisting of the Secretary and one member of the club was appointed to see if some means would not be taken by the club to help the clerks out. Mr. Anton Seidel, No. 124 De Koven street, clerk of the Twenty-third Precinct, stated there were some 800 voters in his precinct, and that it had taken him four days to complete his canvass. In consequence he had lost a lucrative job he was engaged on in the printing-office that he had worked on, job-work, and had to go back to work which brought less wages. The Secretary was instructed to notify all judges and clerks to attend at the next meeting, Thursday night, and the club adjourned.

Tom Parker is practically out of the race for Alderman of the Eighth Ward. In view of the action of the Grant Club and a number of prominent West-Siders in indorsing W. S Johnson to succeed Ald. Bond in the Council the La Salle Club appointed a committee to consult as to the advisability of supporting Parker in opposition to Johnson. The committee met yesterday afternoon and decided to recommend to the club not to take any action at all as a club in the Aldermanic election. They thought it the most prudent course not to make opposition where there was no necessity for it and where some of the most influential businessmen of the ward had pronounced in favor of the other candidate. Parker is not a member of the La Salle Club and the members of the latter had no personal interest in supporting him. The resolution adopted by the committee reads as follows:

Resolved, That we deem it inexpedient at this time for the La Salle Club as an organization to take any action looking to the indorsement of any candidate for Alderman.

Nine hundred voters of the Fourteenth Ward met last night under the auspices of the Independents in Schoenhofen's Hall, corner of Ashland and Milwaukee avenues. S. H. King, a young man, spoke against gangs and machines. Every one knew that John Barzynski was elected Alderman last year, but the gang put him out. There were enough Poles in the ward to elect their man. John A. Krause, a Milwaukee avenue butcher, was nominated by Mr. Pregler, a grocer. Mr. Krause emphatically declined, and A. J. Kowalski, dealer in groceries, feed, and flour on Noble street, was then nominated for Alderman by acclamation.

The Eighteenth Ward Republican Club met last evening at the North Side Turner-Hall, and it was stated by Mr. Cregan that there were 1,500 eligible men in the ward who did not turn out and register. It was therefore decided to have two members of the club canvass one or two of the principal precincts thoroughly, and ask each and every man who did not register his reasons for not doing so. After considerable discussion Jacob Tiedeman was indorsed by the club as its choice for Alderman from the Eighteenth Ward.

The Seventeenth Ward Democratic Club indorsed Walter J. Gibbons for Alderman.

A petition is being circulated on the West Side asking the Governor to appoint Frank Schubert West Park Commissioner, vice Chris Tegtmeyer, deceased. Schubert is the present West Town Collector. The petition is receiving a good many signatures from prominent Republicans.

The North Town Democratic Central Committee met at the Collector's office yesterday and decided that the primaries should be held Monday and the convention Tuesday at 10 a. m. at Mueller's Hall, No. 45 North Clark street. The Fifteenth Ward will send ten delegates, the Sixteenth eight, the Seventeenth seven, and the Eighteenth eleven delegates.

A resolution prepared by a committee from the ministers' unions was introduced and adopted at the Baptist ministers' meeting. It is as follows:

Resolved, That, in view of the importance of the pending city election, we urge all our city pastors to use their utmost influence, publicly and privately, to secure the election of such men as will not disgrace us by the shamelessness of their moral character and the flagrancy of their violations of law.

A similar resolution was adopted by the Presbyterian ministers.

The Second Ward Republican Club met at No. 495 State street last night for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Republican convention, but after considerable discussion it was decided to leave the matter of delegates open and leave it to a committee to be appointed by the Chairman at some future date. The meeting indorsed George Mueller for Alderman of the ward, and after speeches by Frank C. Vierling, candidate for South Town Assessor, and R. C. Mitchell the club adjourned.

CHICAGO WEATHER.

It Is to Continue Fair and Warm for a Time.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23—1 a. m.—Indications: For Chicago and vicinity for thirty-two hours from 1 a. m., fair, warmer weather.

For the Upper Lake region, fair weather, winds becoming variable, slightly warmer.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, fair weather variable winds, generally southerly.

For the Missouri Valley, fair, slightly warmer weather, variable winds.

Ocean Steamship Movements.

QUEENSTOWN, March 22.—Arrived, the Aurania, from New York for Liverpool.

PLYMOUTH, March 22.—Arrived, the Rugia, from New York for Hamburg.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Arrived, the Circassia, from Glasgow.

NEW ORLEANS, March 22.—Arrived, the William Symington, from Messina.

LONDON, March 22.—Arrived, the Egyptian Monarch, from New York.

SMALL COMFORT FOR JOE.

THE MACKIN-GALLAGHER CASE SENT BACK FROM WASHINGTON.

It Is Decided by the Supreme Court that It Was an Error to Try the Fine-Workers on an Information, the Crime Charged Being an Infamous One—An Indictment Must Be Found Before Another Trial Can Be Had.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court today refused to uphold the decision in the Mackin-Gallagher case. The refusal was not unexpected. The questions of the Justices during the arguments of counsel indicated that they leaned strongly to the doctrine of ex parte Wilson and the consequent illegality of conviction by informaton for infamous crimes. The Illinois people viewed the matter according to their politics, two or three forgetting themselves so far as to jubilate very strongly. Several Philadelphians wanted to know the effect of the decision, and were disappointed to learn that Mr. Mackin would still remain in the penitentiary under a State conviction. Joseph's friends thought the decision very welcome, because it would take off the $5,000 fine hanging over his head in addition to his two-years' sentence. Justice Gray delivered the opinion of the court. He said:

In ex parte Wilson it was held by this court upon full consideration that a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term of years at hard labor is an infamous crime within the meaning of the fifth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, which declares that "no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment by a grand jury," and therefore could not be prosecuted by information in any court of the United States. The argument by which the soundness of these conclusions has been now impugned is in substance the same as the one submitted in that case, and has not convinced us that there was any error in the decision.

The most conclusive evidence of the view of Congress upon this subject, the court says, is to be found in the act conferring on the Police Court of the District of Columbia exclusive jurisdiction of all offenses against the United States committed in the District not deemed capital or otherwise infamous crimes; that is to say, of all simple assaults and batteries, and all other misdemeanors not punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary. "Infamous crimes" are thus, in the most explicit words, defined to be those punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary. The first question submitted by the Circuit Court—viz.: "Whether the crimes charged against the defendants in the courts on the information are infamous crimes within the meaning of Art. 5 of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States," is answered in the affirmative. The second question—viz.: "Whether the defendants can or cannot be held to answer in the courts of the United States for the crimes charged against them otherwise than on presentment or indictment of a grand jury"—the court answers in the negative, and the answers rendered immaterial the other questions submitted.

The effect of the decision will be to release the defendants from the punishment inflicted by the United States Courts for tampering with the election returns, but has no effect whatever upon the sentence against Mackin for perjury.

What District-Attorney Tuthill Thinks.

Assistant United States Attorney R. S. Tuthill, when seen by a TRIBUNE reporter, expressed considerable surprise at the United States Supreme Court's decision, though admitting that he was not altogether unprepared for it after the decision in the Wilson case. At the time that the information was filed against Mackin there was not sufficient evidence against Gallagher to go before a grand jury against him. If he had not been proceeded as he did he would have had to wait six months and for the impaneling of another grand jury, and the trial would have been delayed for about a year. The procedure by information which he adopted had its precedent in an unvarying line of decisions of the Supreme Court. It was the legal method of prosecution under sec. No. 440—the conspiracy section. Judge Blatchford, now of the United States Supreme Court, had held in the case of a counterfeiter who was liable to ten years in the penitentiary that he could be proceeded against by information. The present decision based the infamy of the offense on its punishment, and not on its nature. It had always been supposed prior to the decision in the Wilson case that it was the nature of the offense, and not the nature of its punishment, that constituted the infamy. He had not seen the opinion of the court, and could not until that was received say what possible steps might be taken. It was clear, anyway, from the decision, that any offense punishable by hard labor could not be proceeded against by information, and the decision accordingly wiped out the case against Mackin, Gleason, and Gallagher. He could now proceed only by indictment before the grand jury, and to do that he would require to have Mackin here. A great many difficulties would be experienced in that direction, and he was not at all likely that they would think of doing anything until his present sentence was exhausted. As regarded Gallagher and Gleason, it would hardly be worth while to indict them separately, as the whole case was so inextricably wound around Mackin. However, the great object of the prosecution had been accomplished. The fraud was burst up, the Election law passed, and it might safely be said that but for the ballot-box stuffing case Mackin would never have been in the penitentiary. All the information which he had as yet in his hands with regard to the decision was the following dispatch from Mr. Justice J. M. Harlan of the Supreme Court:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22, 1886.—Mackin case reversed; court holding that offense required indictment or presentment. Justice Gray delivered opinion.

William J. Gallagher was much pleased with the news, but did not care to say anything on the subject. As for Gleason, on whom sentence was never pronounced, he has dropped quite out of sight.

NEWSDEALERS CAN HAVE THE TRIBUNE delivered to them by wagon for two cents per copy every day (except Sunday). No extra charge for delivery. Address orders to City Circulator, Room 6 Tribune Building.

FLORENCE RUGER'S BODY

Found Floating in the River at Adams Street Bridge Yesterday Morning—Identified by a Ring—A Mystery Cleared Away.

The mutilated and badly-decomposed remains of a woman were found in the river near the Adams street bridge yesterday morning. By the scant clothing still clinging to the form and a ring worn on the third finger of the left hand it has been fully identified as the body of Florence Ruger, daughter of State Senator Henry Ruger, the strange disappearance of whom over five months ago had caused widespread interest. The body was discovered floating against the abutments of the bridge at about 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning by the bridgetender, William McAuliff, and was removed to the morgue. The features were too badly decomposed to be recognizable. There was every appearance that the body had been in the water all winter. One thigh had been badly cut by a passing tug. A badly discolored gold ring, bearing the initials "F. S. R.," on the swollen third finger of the left hand, led to the identification of the body. The stricken father examined the ring and the body at about 12 o'clock, and fully identified it as that of his daughter. With him was the family physician, Dr. J. M. Hutchins. Mrs. Ruger, the mother of the dead girl, received the news on a sick-bed at the family residence, No. 531 Loomis street. The ring was taken to her, and she recognized it as one which Florence had purchased herself, and, although the initial "S." did not belong to her name, it was one which the girl had frequently used. Mr. Ruger and herself both remembered the engraving on the ring.

The inquest was held at the County Hospital at 1 o'clock and the following verdict was found: "We, the jury, find that Florence Ruger came to her death from drowning while suffering from temporary aberration of mind." The body will be coffined and taken to the family residence this morning.

Florence Ruger left her home, No. 531 Loomis street, at about 9 o'clock Wednesday evening, Oct. 7, and did not return. She had been mildly reproved that evening by her mother, and about half an hour afterwards her absence was discovered. It is thought that she took her mother's reproof greatly to heart and determined upon suicide. During the months which have followed a hundred stories and fruitless clews have been carefully sifted to the inevitable end, disappointment. Mr. Ruger announced some time ago that he believed his daughter was dead and this conclusion has been verified.

MOONEY THE MAN-KILLER.

The Third Trial of the Convict Who Butchered His Cellmate at Joliet—Hard Work Getting a Jury.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., March 22.—[Special.]—The third trial of Michael Mooney for the murder of his cellmate, Anderson, in the Joliet Penitentiary began at the court-house in this city today. Mooney took his old seat facing the jury-box. The prisoner wears a full beard and mustache of a sandy hue, which hide the lower features and make him somewhat less repulsive in appearance. A special venire of 100 men had been issued, but it soon became evident that the chances for finding twelve men who were sufficiently ignorant of the case to be good jurors was exceedingly small. Nearly fifty of the 100 men have been questioned, and only three have been accepted by both sides. These are George Truesdel of Benton, Jacob Mitchler of Newport, and Alfred P. Lawson of Warren, all farmers and all good citizens.

The prosecution is being conducted by Daniel F. Higgins, State's Attorney of Will County, and Charles Whitney, State's Attorney of Lake County. The defense is represented by R. M. Wing, S. C. Slough, Charles Goodspeed, and C. T. Heydecker. The theory of the defense is not foreshadowed as yet unless in this question: "Do you think the prisoner should be punished for a crime committed while sane if he should be proved to be now insane?" There has thus far been little of more than ordinary interest in the examination of jurors. Once, when a man named Mooney was called into the box, the prisoner glanced at him as if looking to see whether it was a relative or not, but instantly his eyes fell to the floor, and throughout the day he scarcely looked up or seemed to take notice of the examination.

DO YOU KNOW that you can buy THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE *every day in the week (except Sunday) for 5 cents per copy; or you can have it delivered at your door by carrier every morning for 15 cents per week?*

STRUCK ANOTHER SNAG.

The Box Nailers and Sawyers Fail to Interpret the Agreement as Do Maxwell Brothers, and Affairs Remain Unsettled—Other Local Labor Troubles.

It was sincerely hoped that by the signing of the agreement all differences between the Maxwells and the strikers had been settled, but yesterday morning proved the contrary. The Maxwells are still willing to abide by the agreement, and claim that the strikers violated their part of it. Early in the morning, before the men had come to work, the following was placed in the hands of Mr. Maxwell by a committee composed of the Knights of Labor who had signed the agreement:

First—Baldwin must be dismissed as foreman.

Second—If retained by the firm, he shall not be employed at boxmaking and sawing.

Third—The other four men—Gus Linderman, John Hennessy, John Morrison, and Jack O'Donald—must be dismissed entirely.

William Baldwin, foreman of the box department, once attempted to get into the union, but he was blackballed. Mr. Maxwell said that he had been foreman for them ever since they were in business, except a small interval when he was sick. Mr. Maxwell said they had no good ground for his discharge except that they wanted to get rid of him. O'Donnald is shipping clerk, Linderman and Hennessy sawyers, and Morrison a nailer.

Mr. Maxwell had only finished reading the first two clauses of the paper when he handed it back with the remark that their demands were unreasonable. The committee accordingly left.

At 3 o'clock the Box Manufacturers' Association, of which H. B. Maxwell is President, met at the Sherman House to talk over the new phase the situation had taken on. A member of the association was present. After full consideration the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we regard the action or Maxwell Bros., in refusing to discharge the men who so bravely stood by them during the continuance of the late strike, as a most unjust one, and we do hereby promise our active sympathy and support in their efforts to control their own business; and we earnestly request all manufacturers and merchants to aid them in their endeavor to manage their affairs according to the true principles of business.

The Boycott Board of the Trade and Labor Assembly met last night at Greenebaum's Hall. The board drew up the following in regard to the Maxwell trouble:

The reason why the matter between the Boxmakers' Assembly and Maxwell Bros. is still hanging fire is because Maxwell Bros. would not carry out their part of the contract. The first clause of their agreement reads as follows, and was voluntarily proposed by H. B. Maxwell himself—viz.: "Inasmuch as the striking boxmakers have withdrawn their objections to the introduction of nailing-machines, we agree to take back all the nailers and sawyers who went out and are now out of employment, and will have no objection to the non-union men now in our employ joining the Boxmakers' Union. Should there be any objectionable persons against whom good and sufficient charges can be sustained, they shall be dismissed." It will be seen that Maxwell Bros. agreed to dismiss any objectionable person in their employ. In accordance with this agreement the Boxmakers' Assembly received in its ranks several non-union men in said Maxwell's employ; but upon investigation, against two men in Maxwell's employ good and valid objections were presented and sustained to their becoming members of the Boxmakers' Assembly. Four of said men having violated their obligation to the Knights of Labor, and the fifth had been previously blackballed. After the strike had been in progress about two weeks this fifth man promised, if the objections to his becoming a Knight were removed, he would join them, and in proof of his loyalty this was done. He was proposed as a member and accepted and notified to appear for initiation at their next meeting, bringing the time of this meeting he requested relief of the Boxmakers' Assembly, which was granted him, but under Maxwell's coercion and in Maxwell's presence he returned the benefits, and was immediately promoted to the position of foreman in the factory. The Trade and Labor Committee having this matter in charge regret very much that this matter was not settled as per Maxwell's written agreements, and, indeed, are sorry to withdraw from their own proposition and thrown down the gauntlet, the assembly is again compelled to prosecute the boycott, and this time it will be carried to the bitter end.

Nearly 600 carpenters and joiners attended a meeting last night at the corner of Lake and Desplaines streets for the purpose of considering the advisability of adhering to the eight-hour movement. Both union and non-union men were present and large delegations of Germans, Scandinavians, and Bohemians.

These resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we, the carpenters of Chicago, declare ourselves in favor of the eight-hour system, and further declare that we will adhere to it, and pledge ourselves that after May 1 eight hours shall constitute a day's work.

Resolved, That this meeting pledges itself to use every legitimate means to support and strengthen the various carpenters' unions in this city with a view to establishing and maintaining our just rights, including an equitable code of rules; that the meeting denounces all piece-work and overtime as injurious and prejudicial to the trade and having a direct tendency to reduce wages and demoralize the workmen.

The United Trade Committee of the carpenters of Chicago were instructed to notify the "bosses" that the above resolutions had been passed. It was announced that a series of mass-meetings would be held by the craft from now until May 1.

A committee was appointed to visit the Bruschke & Ricke Furniture Company and try to effect a final settlement, as well as to look into the troubles more closely before issuing a boycott.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME AT QUINCY.

The Cottage Plan Finally Decided Upon, Giving Accommodation to About Four Hundred Inmates.

Gen. Dustin, Maj. Rowland, and Col. Dickason, the trustees of the Illinois Soldiers' Home, and Fred H. Wines, Secretary of the State Board of Charities, met yesterday at the office of Architect Randolph in the Lakeside Building, and spent the day in passing upon the final plans for the new home at Quincy. The cottage plan, which has an enthusiastic advocate in Mr. Wines from its great success at the Kankakee Insane Asylum, has been adopted, and the cottages will be built around the plat, which contains about 150 acres, in a sevenfold form. At the highest place, and placed at the farthest point from the railroad, will be located the headquarters building. It will be built of Quincy limestone, and will have two stories and a tower seventy-five feet high. On the first floor will be the offices of the institution, and the second the library and assembly-room. The latter will be thirty-one by fifty-nine. In either direction from the headquarters building there will be constructed at present six cottages. These will all have three wings and a central room, and be two stories high. Each wing will be provided with verandas, and the central room will be the dining-room. They will accommodate thirty-three men each, making the total inmates the home can care for about 400. The cost of the improvement must be inside $199,000, the amount remaining unexpended of the appropriation for the building and equipment of the home. Today the trustees visit the Kankakee asylum to inspect the cottage system there.

EX-CLERK CLINGEN'S CASE

THE GRAND JURY BUSY WITH THE CONSIDERATION OF IT.

Something of a Staggerer in the Form of a New Witness Brought In—Good Judgment Exhibited by City-Attorney Washburne in Hoarding His Testimony Until the Proper Time Arrived to Spring It.

The grand jury spent most of its time yesterday investigating the case of the People against William J. Clingen, ex-Clerk of the South Side Police Court, and will resume the investigation this forenoon. No less than sixty witnesses were subpœnaed to give evidence, and of these at least forty were in attendance. About a dozen of the witnesses were examined and the remainder were instructed to be in attendance this morning at 10 o'clock sharp. The jury decided to hold two sessions today in order that all the witnesses might be heard and the case closed this evening so far as the grand jury is concerned.

The principal new feature of the case as developed yesterday was the fact that a large number of witnesses for the prosecution were in attendance who had not been brought forward at the preliminary examination before Justice Hammer. It seems that City-Attorney Washburne, though making out a very strong and practically convincing case in the Justice Court, had reserved some of his best witnesses for the higher court, probably with the idea of preventing their being annoyed or tampered with by the friends of the accused. Justification for this is found in the fact that one witness—a young fellow named Krou—was offered money to leave the city prior to the Justice Court examination. Krou was not among the witnesses yesterday, nor had he been subpœnaed; and from the documents produced by the prosecution it would seem that if Clingen were tried ten times over he might be convicted every time by an entirely new set of witnesses.

AN INSTANCE.

The first witness before the grand jury yesterday was Capt. Hood, one of Washburne's employés, who spent about an hour explaining to the jury the manner of conducting the business of the police courts of the city, the methods pursued by Clingen in his alleged pilferings, and other matters connected with the case, which served as a groundwork for the reception of the more important evidence. Among the first witnesses called was a respectable-looking young man named Hart, who has not hitherto been heard of. Less than a year ago Hart was fined $100 by Justice Peter Foote for some offense which the Justice chose to consider aggravated. With the assistance of two friends Hart managed to raise the money, and paid the amount of the fine and costs—$101—into Clingen's hands in the presence of his friends, who are respectable and reliable witnesses. Clingen reported the fine "suspended," wrote the word "suspended" on the Justice's sheet or docket in apparent imitation of Peter Foote's scrawly writing, turned the sheets and report over to the Controller in proper form as though the fine had really been suspended, and then, it is charged, pocketed the money. If Clingen had then known as much as he does now he need not have even gone to the trouble of imitating Foote's writing, for the Controller being chronically short of funds and consequently economical in his clerical force, never checked the Justice sheets, but accepted as correct any report Mr. Clingen chose to send in.

TIGHTENING THE COILS.

This Hart case is a good illustration of the City-Attorney's finesse. At the preliminary examination the only cases brought out by the prosecution were some that had occurred in the years '83 and '84. Sheets containing a list of Clingen's "mistakes" for those years, and showing a possible shortage of some $15,000 during that period, were tendered in evidence for the prosecution. These sheets included every case produced before Justice Hammer. Shortly after the case was sent to the grand jury a person named Linscott, who is well known around South Side Justice courts, waited on Mr. Washburne, and, on behalf of Mr. Clingen and his bondsmen craved permission to examine these sheets and the documental authority thereto appertaining for the alleged purpose of discovering the actual liability of the bondsmen. Mr. Washburne readily furnished everything asked for—the Linscott copy of the sheets proved, and not only allowed him to examine the Police Court records for two years, but gave him a clerk to help in the examination. Incidentally, the clerk kept an eye to the safety of the books. A short time after Linscott's work was finished Clingen paid $1,198 to the City Treasurer, accompanied by what he described as a "Supplementary report for 1883 and 1884." The report showed that Mr. Clingen had changed his mind relative to the disposal of certain cases for those two years—cases which he had reported "suspended," "dismissed," "scrub at station," "execution to Flynn," etc., in his own original report, being now reported as paid in full. Both reports are now in Mr. Washburne's hands, and which report is correct or why Mr. Clingen changed his mind on these 200-odd cases is not yet explained. Clingen, therefore, having, as he probably supposes, compromised the cases for 1883-'84, it is very unpleasant for him to find a string of 1885 cases going to the grand jury. Hart's case is one of these. Where did his $101 go to? Then, again, supposing Hart and the rest of them should be by any means prevented giving testimony at the main trial—which is most unlikely—there is no certainty that Washburne will not be ready with quite a new and unexpected crop of witnesses.

Among the other witnesses called yesterday were those in the Nelson case, which was heard at the Justice court examination. This is the case where the last cipher ("0") was erased on the Justice sheet in the case of a fine of $100, making the "$100" appear as "$10." Although in this case the full $100 has been proved straight into Clingen's hands by the strongest evidence, and although it is '83 case, the $90 deficiency is not included in the "supplementary" $1,198.

It was expected by some of those interested in the case that the grand jury would finish up yesterday and find a true bill, but it seems there are some of Clingen's well-wishers on the jury—men whose honesty is not questioned, but who desire to hear all the testimony that may be offered—consequently it has been decided to give another day to the matter.

The payment of the $1,198, it might be stated, will cut no figure in the case as made out by Mr. Washburne and presented by State's-Attorney Grinnell. As the matter stands now this payment stands merely as a deposit on account in case of a civil action against Clingen and his bondsmen. Most of the cases so paid would only have amounted to petty larceny when proven, and were therefore barred out by the statute of limitations, so far as criminal action was concerned.

PURITAN AND CATHOLIC.

A Lecture by Judge Moran on "The Triumph of the American Catholic Over the Puritan Idea in the Republic."

Sodality Hall, on the corner of Eleventh and May streets, was well filled last night. The occasion was the delivery of a lecture by Thomas A. Moran, Judge of the Circuit Court, and the rendition of a program containing musical and literary selections. The subject of Judge Moran's lecture was: "The Triumph of the American Catholic Over the Puritan Idea in the Republic." He said:

"The assumption by the press which represents the Puritan ideas of New England, as well as those who have taken upon themselves the glorification of that section of the country, that the origin and the glory that has attended the progress of Government in this Nation had their birth in Puritanism is a vastly mistaken one. Now, I want to establish the proposition that the liberties we enjoy in a perfect freedom of worship not only cannot be traced back to that section, but that our republican form of government could not possibly have been established had New England ideas of the functions of government been allowed to override the prevailing spirit and common sense of the country.

"How did it come that the people of the new country in reality established a form of Government that does give freedom of worship to all? It was simply the result of entire freedom of worship having found an abiding-place in the hearts of a majority of the people, and it was a principle that prevailed in the face of strenuous opposition.

"It was in Maryland that the true form of republican government was first established, and from which the various steps which led up to the adoption of the American Constitution in Philadelphia can be readily and easily traced. The Declaration of Independence is a direct contradiction of the Puritan idea, in that it proclaims that all men are created equal and declares for self-government. From that time the Puritan idea has been receding, and continues growing small and beautifully less. But the whole system of universal suffrage first had its birth in the Catholic colony of Maryland."

TELEPHONE TROUBLES.

A Meeting of the Illinois Pan-Electric Company About Which There Seems to Exist a Difference of Opinion.

An interesting little side-show in connection with the State affairs of the Pan-Electric Telephone Company was given at Chicago yesterday. In accordance with a call issued Feb. 24 by the Pan-Electric Telephone Company, Emma Morgner, Kossuth Morgner, and A. H. Heming, the stockholders of the Illinois Pan-Electric Telephone Company were invited to convene at the office of Warren & Hogan, Room 38, No. 186 Dearborn street, at 11 a. m., for the election of officers, etc. At that hour President K. Morgner of St. Louis and his attorney, W. B. Thompson of the same city, B. M. Shaffner, who looks after Dr. Morgner's interests at Chicago, and Charles A. Warren, attorney for the majority of the present directors, gathered in the hallway outside the office of Warren & Hogan, which is now vacant, and after some delay secured the room from the janitor for a brief session. The aggregate of stock claimed by those who signed the case was 1,488 shares. On the motion of Mr. Thompson it was agreed that the meeting adjourn until 12 m., when a session would be held at the office of B. M. Shaffner, No. 81 Clark street. The authority for the call of this meeting being asked for by Mr. Warren, the following document was submitted by Dr. Morgner:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20, 1886.—The Pan-Electric Telephone Company hereby agrees that its name may be used in calling a meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Pan-Electric Telephone Company at such time and place as may be deemed proper, due notice of the same being given to the first-named company. CASEY YOUNG,
Secretary Pan-Electric Telephone Company.

During the interval before the adjourned meeting Charles W. Warren explained his side of the case to the reporter. The Illinois company had been formed in 1884, and its affairs had run along harmoniously until the fall of 1885, when a difficulty arose between President Morgner and Gen. Boyle of St. Louis over some stock which Gen. Boyle claims was sold by him to Dr. Morgner through misrepresentations of the latter as to property which he gave as an equivalent. The lands, Mr. Warren said, were found by Gen. Boyle to be practically worthless and almost exactly the opposit in every respect of what they had been represented to be. Boyle at once filed a suit to prevent the consummation of the exchange on the grounds of fraud and deceit, and the case is now pending. Morgner, who had transferred the stock which he bought from Boyle to his wife, communicated with the parent company at Washington, and induced them to regard him as the one who controlled the stock of the Illinois company, thus getting the authority from Casey Young, the Secretary, to call the present meeting. As soon as Young discovered the true state of affairs he withdrew his authority for calling the meeting, and with that the right to sign the name of the Pan-Electric Telephone Company to the call.

Mr. Warren also showed a protest from St. Louis stockholders objecting to the present meeting on the grounds that they had not been notified of it and that the authority of the parent company had been withdrawn. Mr. Warren further claims that the call for the annual meeting last October was legal.

When the meeting reorganized at B. M. Shaffner's office, No. 81 Clark street, W. B. Thompson said that Casey Young had requested an adjournment until April 20, as he desired to be present in person. On Dr. Morgner's motion, this date was changed to April 19, at 11 a. m., when the meeting will take place at Mr. Shaffner's office.

Dr. Morgner said to the reporter after the meeting that the October election was illegal, as it was only called by himself, and was called thirty days after the legal time had expired for calling the annual meeting. Moreover, the majority of the directors had been elected by a species of deceptive cumulative voting. He owned two-thirds of the stock of the company, and was anxious to have legal directors elected so that the company might at once establish an exchange at Chicago. Gen. Boyle was using the parent company in fighting him.

Mr. Shaw Trying to Recover the Value of His Stock in the Shaw Telephone Company.

In the Circuit Court yesterday E. Roland Shaw began a suit in trover for $100,000 against A. P. Willoughby, Treasurer of the Shaw Telephone Company. Mr. Shaw claims that he sold 200 of 1,000 shares of the Shaw Telephone stock which he held, and gave the certificate to Mr. Willoughby, who as Treasurer should have made the transfer on the books, and split the 1,000-share certificate into two certificates—one for 200 share and the other for 800, the latter of which should have been returned to Mr. Shaw. The plaintiff charges that Mr. Willoughby failed to turn over the 800 shares and converted them to his own use. The suit, therefore, is instituted to recover the value of the 800 shares—$100,000.

NEWSDEALERS CAN HAVE THE TRIBUNE delivered to them by wagon for two cents per copy every day (except Sunday). No extra charge for delivery. Address orders to City Circulator, Room 6 Tribune Building.

WEST PARK COMMISSIONERS.

George Rohlfs Re-elected President—William Mason Again the Attorney—A Little Passage at Arms.

The West Park Commissioners held an adjourned annual meeting yesterday and proceeded at once to elect officers. For President the ballot stood: Rohlfs 4, Kohlsaat 1, and Burkhardt 1. George Rohlfs, the present incumbent, was then declared elected. The other officers elected were: Secretary, Cuthbert McArthur; Auditor, H. S. Burkhardt; Treasurer, George Mason; Assistant Secretary, F. S. Amick. Commissioner Kohlsaat offered a resolution that the office of attorney be not filled at present, as the board had little or no law business on hand, and a retrenchment in expenses was absolutely necessary. Commissioner Thompson said that in past years it had cost the board much less to employ an attorney by the year at a stated salary than to pay for the work by the job. He would admit that he wanted to see his friend, William Mason, reflected attorney of the board. The resolution prevailed by a vote of 4 to 2, Commissioners Thompson and McGrath voting in the negative.

Commissioner McGrath moved that the board elect a general superintendent of parks. Because they did not have such an official he declared that they had lost $15,000 during last year. There was a lack of system in the management of park employés. They were paying teamsters big wages for hauling two loads per day. The teams were idle most of the time, and the work could be done cheaper by contract. There had been nothing but quibbling and tomfoolery, and he'd be d—d if he would stand it any longer. The opposition had their way and had constructed a green-house in a frog-pond which would cost them $30,000 before they got through with it.

Commissioner Burkhardt remarked that they had better create the office of dictator and elect Commissioner McGrath to that position.

"You're talking for publication," said Commissioner Kohlsaat.

"And you're the man behind the scenes," replied McGrath.

The latter's motion to elect a Superintendent was lost by a vote of 4 to 2, Commissioners McGrath and Thompson voting in the affirmative.

O. F. Dubois was reelected Engineer for the ensuing year at the same salary, $1,500. The salary of the Secretary was fixed at $2,000; Assistant Secretary, $1,200. On motion of Commissioner Thompson the Engineer was instructed to prepare plans for the improvement of Garfield Park, north of Lake street.

WILLING TO BE CREMATED.

A Baltimore Salesman Commits Suicide, and Leaves a Note Telling His Friends They May Throw Him in a Furnace.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 22.—[Special.]—Adolph Goebel, a well-known young German of this city, shot himself through the breast and was found doubled up in a closet in the warehouse of Gail & Ax, tobacco manufacturers, this morning. He was a salesman for the firm. He left the following curious note disposing of his remains:

Dear Friends: It will be best to take me by my feet and throw me into the dock, but you may use me as fuel under the boiler. In this case be fully convinced that I am dead, for it is no agreeable feeling to be burned alive.

NEGRO CUTS NEGRO WITH A RAZOR.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., March 22.—[Special.]—In a quarrel resulting from a family feud tonight between Franklyn Paney and Abraham Hawkins, both negroes, the latter was badly cut about the head by a razor in the hands of Paney. Hawkins' condition is exceedingly critical and excitement prevails among the colored population. There were threats of lynching Paney, but he was quietly arrested and escorted under a strong guard of officers to the county jail, where he is safely housed.

ALD. JAEHNE IN COURT.

AN INDICTMENT OF TWO COUNTS READ TO THE ACCUSED.

He Is Given Until Tomorrow to Plead, and in Default of $25,000 Bail Goes Back to Jail—Lively Times Among the Wheat Brokers—Two Business Failures.

NEW YORK, March 22.—[Special.]—Ald. Henry W. Jaehne spent tonight in a cell at the Tombs unable to procure bail under an indictment charging him with having received a bribe of $30,000 in exchange for his vote and influence in the matter of the Broadway Railroad franchise. This forenoon he was taken to the Court of General Sessions by two detective sergeants. He entered the court-room just as the grand jury came in and through its foreman, Charles B. Fosdick, handed up three indictments. One of these was against Henry W. Jaehne, and charged him with bribery. Jaehne's friends had been taken by surprise. They did not expect that he would appear in court before the afternoon. Inspector Byrnes was in court. When the Alderman was asked how he pleaded to the indictment charging him with bribery Jaehne quickly said "Not guilty" before he felt his counsel's restraining hand on his shoulder. Mr. Newcombe immediately said that he desired to examine the indictment before his client's plea was taken. He thought he could hardly be ready to plead before Monday morning. The indictment bristles with the usual legal tautology. It contains two counts. The first one, drawn under Sec. 72 of the Penal Code, charges that Jaehne betrayed the trust and confidence reposed in him by corruptly asking and agreeing to receive $30,000 in money from a certain person whose name to the grand jury is yet unknown upon an agreement and understanding that his vote should be thereby influenced in favor of granting the application of the Broadway Railroad Company. The second count recites that

...ANGE TRAG...

...teriously Shot in ...ouse on Jefferson ...k room on the se... ...nt house at No. 547 ...ible tragedy was e... ...t, and while one of ...e-other lying in a ...rators, two in ...own. The woumoda- ...peddlers, Louis ...ky, and it was in th... ...ffray occurred. Baro- ...an, and the two were si... ...one living room of the h... ...men called to bargain a... ...wagon. While the men were ...nan's wife was engaged in ...three children to sleep ...mmon sleeping-room of the ...situated just in front of the ...men were, and she overheard ...conversation to gather that ...pute about a difference of $19, ...three loud pistol-shots shook ...nning out into the other room ...o strangers leaving the room, ...and and Barowsky lay upon the ...eks and the shots had aroused ...the house, and the police and ...ance were immediately sum- ...est Twelfth street patrol-wagon ...on the scene, and the officers ...riedman had been shot twice in ...ile a third ball had entered just ...y's left ear and come out at the ...ck. The former's wounds were ...placed in bed and his com- ...moved to the County Hospital ...recover, but it is doubtful. On ...weapon with which the wounds ...cted. It was a 44-calibre six- ...e weapon, of the kind affected ...Three chambers were empty, ...mber contained ball cartridges. ...able to make a faint state- ...ficers, in which he corroborated ...told, and said that neither he ...knew the men except by sight, ...names, residence, nor occupa- ...wn to him. The police secured ...some people who had seen the ...leave the house, and a search ...the assassins, but up to a late ...of them had been found. ...3 years old, and has a wife and ...Barowsky is 25 years old and ...e men have had a sort of busi- ...p in their line, which consisted ...st anything they could make a

...W that you can buy THE CHICAGO ...ay in the week (except Sunday) for ...r you can have it delivered at your ...y morning for 15 cents per week?

...WITH GEN. TERRY.

...o Come to Chicago, but Re- ...g with His Many Friends in

..., Minn., March 22.—[Special.]— ...Terry, who has been appointed ...eld by Maj.-Gen. Schofield, was ...at his quarters at Fort Snelling ...ondent. The promotion of the ...ught him many congratulations ...where he has been stationed so ...known. Of his personal feel- ...y said they were of course ...was not for him to express him- ...ection to any length. "Promo- ...greeable," said he, "and I am ...n to the rule. In regard to the ...ply awaiting orders. I do not ...shall go to Chicago or the Pacific ...me the former. I do not look ...until some other assignments ...It is like tearing me up by ...emoved. I have been at this ...rs and it is like home to myself ...t such are the fortunes of ...n the best of health and looks ...ix feet tall and erect and firm ...is hair and beard are white. ...at Fort Snelling five companies .... The officers seen expressed ...General was to go, but were ...dvancement.

...D. C., March 22.—It is under- ...Gen. Schofield will be trans- ...vision of the Atlantic, with ...New York; that Maj.-Gen. ...signed to the command of the ...Missouri, with headquarters at ...t Maj.-Gen. Howard will be ...of the Division of the Pacific, ...rs at San Francisco. The pro- ...f Gen. Schofield is said to be in ...h his expressed desire. ...confirmatory of THE TRIBUNE'S ...st Saturday.]

...arch 22.—[Special.]—The Times ...oficio's transfer to New York: ...changing the breezes of Lake ...prairies for those of New York ...ofield will also accept a command ...s are apt to be somewhat less ...e of the Division of the Missouri. ...s half of all the military de- ...ore than half of those in which ...cur, while the Division of the ...the single Department of the ...it is coterminous, and in which ...nts of troops are those of parades ...anges of station.

...S ALL FOR LOVE.

...Repelled by Julia Fisher, ...nds Her and Shoots Himself

...German laborer, attempted ...eart, Julia Fisher, last even- ...nce, No. 430 West Erie street, ...sed to marry him, and he then ...the head. The girl will re- ...r, it is thought, cannot live. ...er, about 29 years old, and ...ed with the woman a year ago. ...pany with her ever since, ..., but at present out of em- ...s been living with her broth- ...r. Ciemar had importuned ..., but she had refused on ac- ...abits of drunkenness. Last ...8:30 o'clock Ciemar knocked ...her's house. George Fisher ...oor, and, seeing that Ciemar ...sed to admit him. The man ..."to see Julia just for ...e was allowed to come in. ...eeting to the girl he merely ...ke to see her alone, and the ...n adjoining room. Here he ...o marry him, and she again ...another word the drunkard ...r from his pocket and ...t at close range into ...and then put another ...is own head. Officer William ...g the house, and, hearing the ...He and the girl's brother ...laying on the floor ...lver in his right hand ...hole over his right eye. ...the County Hospital by the ...venue patrol wagon. It was ...ullet which was intended to ...lia Fisher had struck the fifth ...ide and glanced off, making ...d, which is not serious. The ...ed at the Union Broom fac- ...of Larrabee street and Lin- ...the County Hospital at 11:50

...WBOYS RAMPANT.

...ves Lose Their Lives in an ...with the Knights of the ...Who Will Probably Go

..., March 22.—[Special.]—A ...s came upon a number of ...e timber on the Missouri ...les north, and, after an ex- ...volleys from revolvers and ...s gave up the fight and ...e. In this first fight of the ...raddock and Jack O'Brien ...cowboys followed close upon ...orse-thieves, but a narrow ...ber prevented any effective ...chase of a mile the horse- ...mber, found themselves in ...ed to the river with the ...n the ice. They had gone ...the honey-combed ice when ...mals broke through, and ...tinued shooting no attempt ...horse-thieves to save their ...ions, who were carried be- ...eir horses. The remaining ...o the shore, and, throwing ...rrendered to the cowboys, ...eir hands, fastened them ...ponies and took them away ...but it is supposed to their ...shioned cowboy trial.

...TION IN PRUSSIA.

...creased nearly 4 per cent in ...ast five years.

"SHE IS BOOMING."

...T IS WHAT MR. JONES THINKS ABOUT THE REVIVAL.

...Georgia Evangelist Extends His Time Two Weeks—Over Six Thousand People at the Rink Last Night and a Number of Conversions—He Talks About the Comparative Value of the Soul and the World—Some Practical Questions—Indorsed by the Ministers—Sam Small's Sermons.

At noon today Mr. Small will speak at Farwell Hall, and at 3 o'clock at Plymouth Church, on Michigan avenue, near Twenty-sixth street. In the evening Mr. Jones will preach at the rink. The attendance at the latter place last night was the largest of any Monday night since the meetings commenced, and a larger number remained at the after meeting than at any service except Sunday. This indicates an increased interest and was very gratifying to the committee. The recent statement of Mr. Jones that "She is booming" is certainly borne out by the increased attendance and interest. When he came here he intended to remain a month, but he has been prevailed upon to continue the services at the rink for two weeks from Sunday night. So far, as near as can be ascertained, there have been about 800 conversions at the rink. Several thousand are looked for before April 11. Last night there were sixty who remained after the sermon, which was closely followed by the inquiry-room services. A young man said he'd like to ask Mr. Jones a question:

"I'm a railroad-man and I've drank whisky for fourteen years and can't quit. Whenever I get paid off I get drunk."

Mr. Jones told him it was the first drink that made him drunk and he had better not draw his money himself if he could not carry it home before he got drunk. Better give his mother or wife an order to draw it. Then he must subdue the appetite for drink by exerting self-control, and above all make the subject a matter of prayer. The young man had evidently been very recently paid off and was argumentative, and Brother Jones turned him over to one of the workers.

"Since you came here I have had three children converted, the last was my girl here (a tall, slender, blonde, English-looking girl arose from a bench and stood by the mother's side), and now I want you to pray for my boy—this one—who is but 17, and has fallen into the habit of going to Hankins' gambling-house." The woman's eyes were suffused with tears, and as Mr. Jones took her hand and consoled her the reporter moved away into another room, and saw about sixty men and women with whom Christian workers were conversing, reading, or praying. Sam Small came in about 9:30 p. m. and said:

"Monday is an off night with us everywhere. We generally have more people in the inquiry-rooms through the rest of the week, though."

The Casino Rink was packed last night, and the singing of the hymns seemed to be more general than usual. The Rev. Dr. Williamson read a part of the first chapter of John. Two mothers requested prayers for sons who used strong drink. The Rev. Mr. Woodbridge of the Fifth Presbyterian Church led in prayer. Mr. Burke sang "Wonderful Jesus." After the collection Brother Jones said in substance:

Now let us give ourselves to a good deal of prayer tonight, and we will consider a very familiar old text—one that we have quoted and perhaps heard preached from more than any other one in the Book:

What will it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul? Or what will a man give in exchange for his soul?

I have thought many times that, while infidelity has been so busy asking questions, I would like to see it tackle this question and answer it for us. It is a good deal easier to ask questions than it is to answer them. This is a question we might consider—we cannot answer it—but we may look on profit and loss a little tonight. This question was asked by Christ Himself, the greatest preacher the world ever saw. Christ was preëminently practical, and I expect when He got down among the mustard-seed on one occasion the Pharisees turned up their noses and said: "Listen at that. I thought He would get down into the latitude of the ridiculous."

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS.

He never asked a more practical question than the one we take from his lips tonight. It is preëminently a practical question here in Chicago. If there ever was a town in the profit-and-loss business—loss particularly—it is Chicago. I understand they lost today. I understand wheat jumped down 2¾ cents, and many a little fellow went home with his finger in his mouth. [Laughter.] I'm sorry for him, though—sorry for his wife and children. You will find sooner or later, my friends, you had better let that Produce Exchange alone. They have got no use for a cow up there after she quits giving milk. [Laughter.] Don't you forget that now. I never saw a man buck at a thing like that but what as he went along for awhile and won a good deal I thought of an old Georgia expression: "Fattening hog don't know what he eating corn for. If he did he would never eat another grain." [Laughter.] First they commence fattening the hogs, then they drive them into a pen, and the next thing a hog has a chain around his leg, and next a butcher-knife in his throat, and next he drops into hot water, and next run through a machine that takes off half the hair, and next through another that takes it all off: and a little further down he is cut up into forty pieces. That is about the way the Devil passes them down the line. He fattens them first. That always precedes the balance. I wonder if the Devil is fattening any of you. [Laughter.]

We are a Nation of traders. We grow up under a trading régime, and every fellow is running on profit and loss. How much will I make by this: and how much will I lose by that; and, really, brethren, we have reached the point in America today where this is the pivotal question. The tariff is the big question today in Congress. When a man's daughter is going to marry we have quit measuring the character of the young man; we just measure his pocketbook, measure his capacity for making money. And we have got down now to where if we want a first-class collection at church we have to pitch in and prove beyond all cavil that God will give you two for every one you give Him; and how they will fill the basket up. [Laughter.] Here we go through this country day after day adding up the debit and credit columns, and running almost exclusively on profit and loss. This question comes very conveniently home to every conscience in this house: What will it profit a man—you, sir, and you, and you, and you—if you gain this whole world and lose your soul? Where is the profit? This is a grand world. There may be larger worlds. I like this world. The best proof I have that God has built a grand old Heaven for me to live in is that God would build such a grand world as this for us to live in only a few days. There is not a physical want that this world does not stand ready with outstretched hands to supply. There is no excuse for poverty in this country. God has put enough gold, and land, and wealth in America for every man in it to be a millionaire; and if a man is poor here he is either very unfortunate or constitutionally no account. I don't mean that every man is no account if he is not rich. I am not a rich man, and I am not going to put myself under that line, you know. Villard was worth $15,000,000 a few years ago. How much is he worth now? The very title to the home he had is in question, I understand from the papers. A man may be worth $15,000,000 this week and too poor to buy a sack of flour for his wife and children next week. No amount of money is proof against want. Suppose America were to give its attention to its brain and its spirit and not care so much for the body, how much better off we would be! Suppose, instead of investing our extra money in stocks and bonds to bring us back more, we should spend it in blessing the race and rescuing the perishing, what a grand world we would have! And America has money enough, rightfully used and rightfully expended, to bless every home and make an upright, intelligent man out of every man in America. Suppose we run on that line. Take my town; we are a happy people down there, and there isn't a man in the place worth $25,000. It is a town of some 3,000 inhabitants. Nobody lives there scarcely but poor white folks and colored folks. We get along nicely. Thieves don't bother us, as they know nobody has got any more than he can get along with. We never have anything stolen. The thieves are mighty keen. I have gone off and left my home for a week and come back and found everything. They knew if they took anything from that fellow he wouldn't have enough to run on, and they just let it alone.

NO TITLE TO THE WORLD.

Hear me, brother. Get gain if you can get it honestly. Like Mr. Wesley, get all you can honestly and save all you can, and then give all you can, and there is the end to which every man should drive in his life and character. Money is a good thing as a means, but you better not make money an end in life. Suppose you pitch in and gain the world. I believe it was Talmage who said that a man was very foolish to buy property he couldn't get a title to. When a man goes to swapping his soul for this world I reckon about the first thing he ought to do is to stop and ask himself, How about the title to this old world? Look here, brother, you can count down your soul tomorrow for a piece of this world, and in ten days—in ten hours—after you close the trade Death will come along and say, "Off these premises." But you say, "O, Death, this is my piece of property." But Death is deaf; he doesn't hear you. And you pull out your deed on Death, and Death is blind and cannot read it. "Off these premises!" I have looked around in my town, and so many men just got their houses all finished and fixed up and then laid down and died. How many men in Chicago have done that very thing? I can point you to such houses on these streets in this city, and the finest building going up in this city—the man has died since the foundation was laid, and that building over there on Michigan avenue is standing unfinished today. Trade my immortality for a piece of property that I can get no deed to? Can't do that. I will give you an illustration of what these things are worth. Here is an eminent banker in London who has spent his life gathering his millions, and now he is stricken with meningitis. His wife sends hurriedly for the physician, and when he comes he walks up to him, examines him, and says, "You have meningitis and in two hours you will be dead." And the banker looked up in his face and said: "Doctor, is it true?" "Yes, it is true." "Well, doctor, if you will keep me alive until morning I will give you $500,000." The doctor looked at him and said: "I have got prescriptions to give and remedies to administer, but I have got no time to sell. That belongs to God." And that banker offered that physician $2,500,000 if he would keep him alive twenty-four hours. That shows you what money is worth when death touches your heart, and it begins to beat unsteadily, and you know "I am going to God and into eternity." O, you men, as you rush madly for a dollar stop and realize how you have got to turn those dollars loose some day. Take A. T. Stewart with his $60,000,000. How much is he worth? A man walks into that room and pulls out a little tape-line and measures five feet ten inches this way and sixteen that way, and carries it out to the cemetery and marks a spot of ground, and there is the sum total of A. T. Stewart's possessions; and today no human being that we know anything of knows where his body lies. O, how poor. If you call that riches, listen: The combined millionaires of America, if they neglect and despise the great riches of grace in Christ Jesus and die on their millions, in fifty years from today the 500 millionaires of America, shut up in Hell, cannot raise enough money among them to buy one drop of water to cool their parched tongues. And you call that riches? O, let me die like Lazarus at the rich man's gate, fed with the crumbs from his table, and the dogs of the rich man my only doctor. Let me die a pauper and wake up in Heaven a joint heir of Jesus Christ. [Amen.]

Talmage, I believe it was, said we can't do much with town property unless we can get insurance on it. Well, you couldn't do much with an insurance agent if you were to take him up to your house and the flames were bursting out of it already. Can you get any insurance on this old world? Geologists tell us it is on fire down in the basement [laughter]—already on fire, and God says it shall be burned up. Astronomers have swept their telescopes across the skies and say that in the last two centuries thirteen worlds have disappeared. And God's word for it, this old world will be burned up one of these days. Will you give your soul for a piece of property that you can get no title to and no insurance upon it, and that is already on fire down in the basement?

RICH MEN'S TROUBLES.

Up on the other street is one of the prettiest lots in this city. You think about building on it, and you ask the real-estate agent about it, and he says: "Every man that ever had anything to do with that lot since the War has got into trouble with it. He has bought a lawsuit, and nobody will have anything to do with it." I wish we could get that way about this old world. Every man that ever had much to do with it has got into trouble about it. Did you ever notice that? The most miserable man in this city tonight is the man that has got the most money. In one town I sort of run with the big bugs a little, and I told them the next Sunday I wouldn't get in your old hide and stay there for a week for all you got. You are the most miserable creatures I have ever seen in my life. [Laughter.] When a man has nothing but money I am sorry for him. But when a true man, a noble man, and a generous man, and a good man has money I glory in every dollar he has got, and I feel every day that that man will do right toward God and right toward humanity. They say, "Well, Jones, you preach against people being rich." No; if I did I would preach against Abraham, who was the richest man this world ever saw. He could have bought Chicago in the morning before breakfast, and it wouldn't have interfered with the balance of the day's transactions at all. [Laughter.] After all, when you come to boil the thing down right we ain't got much here anyhow. A man owns two or three fine lots and houses in Chicago, and he thinks he is somebody. A man gets to be worth a few hundred thousand dollars over on the West Side, and, they say, he sells out his cabin over there and builds a mansion on the South Side. [Laughter.] He goes on 'Change, makes a big "spec," and gets rich, and he is "bon ton." But those West Side fellows say he don't stay more than two or three years before he comes back and rents the house that he sold. [Laughter.] Suppose I have two or three hundred thousand dollars. What is that compared with the wealth of Chicago? Suppose I own this whole city. What is that compared with New York? Suppose I own New York City. What is that compared to the State of Illinois? Suppose I own the State of Illinois. What is that compared to America? Suppose I own America. What is that compared with the balance of the world? Suppose I had two such worlds as this. I could put them both in my vest-pocket and go up to the Dog Star and stay all night, and I wouldn't have enough to pay my hotel bill. [Laughter.]

THE PRICE OF A SOUL.

What is this whole thing after all? What is it we are running after? That is the question. You can just see how ridiculous it is for a man to run after this world to the neglect of his soul. How hard it is to keep up with riches. I don't envy you folks that have them. You earn them getting them and then you earn them keeping them. So you just work two for one for every cent you have. Suppose you could realize that tomorrow morning all this universe would pour its wealth at your feet if you would sign your spiritual death-warrant; would you take it? There is a practical turn to this question, and I would enforce it with all the power of my heart upon your conscience. What is it that keeps you from being religious? We all cannot be rich. We all cannot be great. If you will give out the reason that keeps you from giving your heart to God, that is the price you put on your soul, I don't care what it is. This young lady says: "The thing that keeps me out of the church is dancing." Go on and dance 500 sets at fifty balls—that is enough to satisfy you, and then lie down and be damned forever and walk through the dark corridors of Hell eternally, and tell them, "I am in Hell forever, but I danced 500 sets before I got here." [Laughter.] That will be a joke, won't it, you poor, foolish thing, you. [Laughter.] . . . Daniel Webster was asked once, "Won't you dance?" "No." "Why?" "I don't know how." "What is the reason you don't dance?" "Because I haven't got sense enough." See the point? He just had sense enough to be a man. If he had had a little more, like some of you, he would of wanted to dance right straight. [Laughter.] There is a young man who says I joined the church, but he preached against drinking, and I don't see any harm in a dram. Young man, go and get forty barrels of fine Cognac brandy, roll it into your cellar, and live long enough to drink every drop; then sink down to hell and tell them I am lost forever, but I drank up forty barrels of the finest brandy the world ever saw before I got here. Won't that be fine? [Laughter.] This is the practical way to put this question. Once, after an earnest sermon, a wife saw that her husband was touched, and she said to him, "Go up, husband." He said, "No, not now." When they got home she said, "Husband, I saw you were affected. I wish you would give your heart to God." He said, "Wife, you know I cannot give my heart to God in the business I am in." "You can give up that business." He was a saloonkeeper. He said, "Wife, I can't afford to do that." "How much do you clear a year at your business?" "I clear $2,000." "How long do you think you will live to run that business?" "I ought to live twenty years." "If you were offered $40,000 cash down for your soul, with its eternal interest, would you sell it?" He studied the question a few minutes, with his face buried in his hands; then he looked at his wife and said "No. I will close up my business tomorrow morning and I'll give my heart to God right now."

Brother, what are you selling out for? All these little things you are running after remind me of a man sitting right up on the cone of a five-story corner building. All at once he pulls out his little pearl-handled penknife and begins to whittle on a little stick. The knife slips out of his fingers and slides right down to the edge. He says: "I wish I had that little knife." Something says "Yes, but it is dangerous to go down there." "Yes, true, the little knife never cost but 50 cents anyway, and I know it's dangerous to go down where it is, but other people have gone that close and didn't fall off." And he begins to ease and slide along down to the knife, and he gets right down where it is, and grabs it in his hand, and his foot slips, and he is crushed to a jelly on the sidewalk below. But he got the knife—he got the knife. And I will tell you that dance, that card-table, that, that, that—you may go down, and ease down, and congratulate yourself that others have gone down and come back safely, and say: "There isn't much in it; I believe I will try it." And you go down and down until the slip occurs and you drop into infinit despair. O, brother, can that compensate a man for the loss of his soul?

IMMORTAL SOULS.

Now a minute and I am done. Thank God for an immortal soul that shall outlive the stars. We teach our children that their souls have bodies. We ought to teach them that their bodies have souls. I want to enjoy this world soul and body, but do you know this old world ain't going to last much longer with us? This old world we live in—its weather-boardings are decayed, its foundations are giving way, its roof is damaged, and God Almighty has said to all His children here, "Move out." My mother's gone, my father's gone, and many loved ones have gone, and by-and-by we are going, and then God will tear down this old, rickety machine and build us a grand, glorious habitation, and we will have a new heaven and a new earth wherein dwelleth righteousness, and we shall be the children of the Lord.

I don't know but I may spend a good deal of eternity around Chicago. When God shall bring this old world through its fiery ashes, and remodel it, and bring it out, and make it a world wherein they will have righteousness, I would like to dwell by this beautiful lake and make my home on earth my home in Heaven. In other words, the streets of the New Jerusalem run right into Michigan avenue, and the grand City of Chicago renewed and incorporated into the City of God. O, brethren, this soul of mine shall live to see this grand transformation. You all may do as you please with your soul, but here is one man who is going to give his soul to Christ, who is worthy of it. Blessed Christ, Thou shalt have my soul now and forever. He gave His life for me and I will give my soul to Him.

Before the War—I am sorry that America has it in her history—they used to put a colored man up down South and sell him to the highest bidder. So much for him. I am glad that it is done away with forever. Sometimes the colored man had run away, and they would sell him on the run. "How much for him, run away, run away?" When God Almighty turned this old world over to Christ He turned it over on the run. It was running away from God, and hope, and Heaven, and Christ came and He hurried until He overtook her in her hellward flight, and threw his arms around this old running world and said: "Stop; let us go back to God. Let us go back home, go back to Heaven." O, brother, will you stop tonight and go with Christ, your elder brother, to the cross and find salvation there, and Heaven in the end? God help every poor lost man to settle that question for himself tonight. I will give my soul to Christ, who died to save it.

About 3,000, or half the audience, remained during the after-meeting, and there were quite a number of conversions.

Brother Jones Will Stay Here Two Weeks Longer, Probably on the South Side.

A meeting of the North and West Side evangelical clergymen was held in the Y. M. C. A. Building yesterday afternoon to arrange, if possible, for an extension of the work of Jones and Small. About sixty were present. The Rev. J. C. Armstrong, city missionary, who issued the call, said there had been some talk among ministers as to whether the evangelists should hold meetings in the centre of the city or on the West Side. The object of the gathering was to consider the matter. The Rev. Dr. Lawrence was elected Chairman. He thought that Chicago was being profoundly moved by the presence of God, and that the blessing should not be localized. He knew from conversations with him that Brother Jones was greatly interested in the religious welfare of the city. If the way were open he would remain here as long as other engagements permitted, and continue the work until it was in such shape that the pastors could carry it on. For one he (Lawrence) felt that no man had come here for a long while who had made preaching to him so easy. He owed a debt of spiritual gratitude to Brother Jones that he could not pay.

Mr. Bland said it was impossible to secure a wider field of work for the reason that Jones had a physical nature that didn't permit him to labor longer than five or six weeks without recuperation. He was more exhausted by his three weeks in Chicago than ever before in the same length of time; so much so that the committee asked him not to speak more than once a day. He had only one more week under the original contract, and this would take him up to the last of the month. He was under obligations as strong as ever bound any man to be in Baltimore May 1. So he would only have two weeks more time. The committee had seen him and engaged him for those two weeks at the Casino Rink, believing that the greatest good could be accomplished there, on account of the expense of fitting up a proper place and the length of time required to bring the meetings up to the pitch they were on the South Side. If Jones could cancel the Baltimore engagement the question of extending his field in Chicago after he had rested two weeks might be discussed. As things now stood it looked hopeless to have any wider movement than that already in progress. His Baltimore contract was with fifteen clergymen representing six denominations.

Dr. Fawcett moved that an invitation be extended to them to continue their services at such point as might be fixed upon. Mr. Neill amended by making it the West Side. The motion as amended was agreed to. On motion of Dr. Goodwin the following conference committee was appointed to ascertain the facts and the probabilities: Dr. Goodwin, Congregationalist; Dr. Lawrence, Baptist; Mr. Burns, Methodist; Dr. Kittredge, Presbyterian; Mr. Heilman, Lutheran; Dr. Little, Congregationalist; Mr. Bristol, Methodist; and Mr. Weinreich, Methodist. Dr. Kittredge said it would be impossible for him to attend, and asked that the Rev. Mr. Davis be substituted. He knew nothing in respect to the work except what he had heard that day, not having been brought into contact with it like Mr. Davis.

Mr. Gilbert said Chicago had not been so moved religiously in twenty years as during the last two weeks, and he couldn't understand how people could stand up before a company of ministers representing the leading churches of the city and say they didn't know anything about a movement like this. [Applause.] It was time for a vessel that had been becalmed at sea to lift its sails when the breeze began to rise. [Applause.] If the ministers filling the room didn't seem to care whether the revival swept over the city or not, to use a Jones remark, it would be a damning criticism.

Dr. Kittredge didn't know how to take those remarks. [Laughter.]

Dr. Lawrence — Nothing personal at all. [Laughter.]

Dr. Kittredge knew if he had been becalmed for four weeks it was the liveliest kind of a calm he ever had had. [Laughter.] He really was not a proper one for the committee, not having come in personal contact with the work. He was sure no one thought he was behind in any good word or work. The name of Dr. Kittredge was stricken out, and that of Mr. Davis put in. The meeting then adjourned until 2 p. m. Thursday.

NEWSDEALERS CAN HAVE THE TRIBUNE delivered to them by wagon for two cents per copy every day (except Sunday). No extra charge for delivery. Address orders to City Circulator, Room 6 Tribune Building.

SAM SMALL.

In Extracting a Lesson from the Existing Labor Troubles He Characterizes as Robbery, and Therefore Crime, the Hoarding of What Would Otherwise Be Useful Capital.

The noon service at Farwell Hall yesterday was well attended, and there were only a few vacant seats in the gallery. The number of women present was unusually small. The attendance of clergymen was large, and every seat on the platform was occupied. The preliminary song and praise service was gone through with, the usual epistolary requests for prayer were read, and the collection was taken. Then Sam Small stepped forward and said he would base his remarks on the twentieth verse of the thirty-fourth chapter of Ezekiel: "Therefore, thus saith the Lord God unto them: Behold, I, even I, will judge between the fat cattle and between the lean cattle."

"We look upon the labor disturbances that take place elsewhere in this country with mere curiosity, and never stop to think that the same causes for discontent and dissatisfaction exist in our midst, and it never occurs to us to examine how close a relation labor troubles elsewhere bear to our wageworkers here. When we examine the data bearing upon the labor problem throughout the entire country the conclusion is inevitable that there must be thousands of underpaid, underfed working people, and from whose throats the cry goes up, 'Give us this day our daily bread.'

"The United States Senate can spend millions and millions of dollars in debating the propriety of the appointment of some miserable and mean whisky-tax collector, but not a nickel towards finding out and seeking to remedy the cause of so many people in the country being out of employment. [Applause.] I believe that the church and the Government should come together in aiding the spread of Christianity, for when the latter becomes universal all our troubles will be solved, and these deadly strifes between labor and capital will have an end. If Christianity was not intended to reform the country, what was it intended for? It was intended to make us love God with all our soul, with all our heart, with all our mind, and our neighbor as ourselves; and I believe that if the Word of God is true, every cent the capitalist makes out of the labor of the poor beyond a legal and a reasonable rate is usury, and as such it is robbery. [Applause.] Usury is one of the sins the Bible forbids, and it can be practiced towards the workingman by the capitalist as well as by the money-lender. I tell you that the usury practiced against the laboring classes in this country is of the worst and meanest kind."

Mr. Small here sidetracked the labor question and finished his run to the temperance schedule. He was particularly severe on the men "who sit on their three-legged stools and denounce through the columns of their papers the people of a sister State as barbarians because they have sought to place restrictions upon that most damnable of traffics—liquor." In speaking of the foreign element, he said that if it did not like prohibition laws it could take its beer and return to the country where it belonged. "And we can make good use of the room left," he said.

Plymouth Church in the Afternoon.

Plymouth Congregational Church on Michigan avenue, near Twenty-sixth street, was about three-fourths filled with people at the 3 p. m. service yesterday. Mr. Small used the eighth verse of the fifth chapter of Romans for his text:

But God commendeth His love towards us, in that while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us.

"We are prone to think," Mr. Small said, "too little of the fact that Christ died for us, and that He did so because of God's love for us. Then again, some of us get the idea that we must come into the church because it is considered the proper thing, and without reference to the whys and wherefores. Now, it is not legitimate preaching which teaches you anything of the kind. You should be taught that God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son that through Him you might be saved, and it is salvation that you must get. When Christ appeared on earth human depravity was at the lowest possible ebb—a fact that is abundantly shown by the cruel manner in which a man as good and beautiful in His character as He was was treated and afterwards crucified. History bears out the statement that mankind has never been so debased since then, and when you stop to consider this you will perceive the infinit goodness and love of God in sending His Son at that time to die for us, and that through Him the love the Father bears His people might be manifested.

"Suppose you take a man who has been grossly brutal in his nature, who has become imbruited by constant yielding to his passions and lusts, and who always gratifies his baser instincts, and what do you find? You find a man who has become so sordid, low, and groveling that he is looked upon as an outcast and who is unworthy even passing notice by the meanest of God's creatures, yet the power and mercy of Jesus Christ is such that when that man turns his eyes upon the Cross and once fixes them there in all honesty and sincerity that he is lifted up through God's pity and receives His revivifying influence, and through Christ he becomes a new man and is once more recognized as one of God's sons upon earth. Now, I ask you if anything could have worked such a reformation as that in a man but the love of God which He has given His people? You can only come to your proper status by taking hold of the Cross of Christ with both hands, and there standing while your sins are washed white as snow by His atoning blood.

At the conclusion of Mr. Small's remarks Sam Jones stepped forward and said he wanted to ask a few questions:

First—Do you need a Savior?
Second—Has there been one provided?
Third—Is He adapted to you?
Fourth—Have you appropriated Him?

In response to Brother Jones' persuasive powers seven persons, six women and one man, came forward and knelt in prayer in front of the altar. Before concluding his remarks he said he had found the Chicago clergymen the most lovable and broad-minded set of men he had ever been brought into contact with, and he thanked God for raising up for him such powerful friends as he had found them. He concluded by stating that he would be in attendance at the Plymouth Church meetings every day this week, and would conduct the closing exercises by appealing to the unconverted.

OPINIONS ON THE WORK.

Pleased with His Labors.

At the Sherman House yesterday morning the Rev. Sam Jones gave free vent to his gratification at the issue of his adventure in Chicago. He said he was in daily receipt of numerous letters from Chicago people, betokening an increasing enthusiasm in the community. His letters numbered nearly 100 a day. His revival meetings were a theme of gossip in the office and upon the street. Prominent professional men had adopted the custom of family prayer, and the Secretary of the Commercial Men's Association had joined Trinity Methodist Church. He had canceled his engagement at Springfield, conceiving it to be impossible to put an end to his meetings in Chicago at the close of the present week. He would not say whether the Exposition Building would be opened to his preaching or not. He would let the clergy and the committees direct the tactics of the warfare, and wherever they set him he would hew the hosts of the evil one hip and thigh. He thought the South Side people least impressionable. On the West Side an audience of 20,000 people could be mustered up as easily as 5,000 on the South Side. This week he will confine himself to a single service each day in his own tabernacle, but will probably hold up the hands of Brother Small occasionally. After the Chicago campaign is over he expects to visit Baltimore, Indianapolis, and Toledo.

Indorsed by the Ministers.

At the meeting of the Congregational ministers yesterday morning the work being done by Sam Jones and Sam Small was discussed. Almost without exception the work of the evangelists was enthusiastically indorsed.

Before the Baptist ministers' meeting yesterday morning the Rev. Dr. Barrows of the First Presbyterian Church read a paper on the general subject of revivals, with especial reference to the work of the Rev. Sam Jones and Sam Small. Dr. Barrows said he believed it came within his definition of the scope and objects of a revival; that they were rousing the churches to shake off their religious lethargy. They should continue to receive the hearty co-operation of the pastors.

The paper and Messrs. Jones and Small were very freely discussed. Dr. Wood said he did not like to criticise unkindly, but the reports of Mr. Jones' sermons, from which he mainly formed his views, gave him the idea that only a small segment of the Gospel was being preached, and that mainly the human, the man side of it. The one text used seemed to be, "Throw off your meanness."

In reply to this Dr. Henson said: "To get an accurate view of Jones' sermons and their scope one must go and hear him often. Most preachers, when they preach on the atonement, try to exhaust the subject in one sermon. Jones doesn't. He only preaches on one part of it at a time. You've got to hear him often to get the full scope of his theology."

Next Monday the eight-hour movement will be considered. The subject will probably be presented by Judge Prendergast.

THE WITNESS.

He calmly takes his place,
And stands with stately grace,
A smile upon his face,
Broad and bland.

I must affirm, he said,
And proudly raised his head;
An oath to me is dead,
On the stand.

The lawyers daze his wits,
Literally give him fits,
And break him all to bits,
In their net.

Questions they shrewdly ply,
Till they make the witness lie,
And he wishes he may die,
You can bet.

He leaves with sullen pace,
With hot and crimson face—
A decidedly hard case,
Made to squirm.

He is surly as a bear,
And to himself right there,
He furiously doth swear,
Not affirm.

—*Hartford Times.*

REGISTRATION FRAUDS.

A VERY JEALOUS WATCH BEING MAINTAINED IN THE FIRST WARD.

Aleck Lyons Has Thus Far Succeeded in Keeping Out of Reach—An Unfortunately Large Percentage of Unregistered Voters—Mr. Dink's Explanation — First Ward Fraud-Hunters—Whelan Trying to Get Even.

How jealously the parties in the First Ward are watching one anotherr was shown by a complaint filed with the Election Commissioners yesterday by Ald. Billy Whelan against R. H. Vickers, the Republican judge in the Seventh Precinct, who has taken an active part in unearthing the Democratic frauds in the ward. The complaint is as follows:

To the Commissioners of Election: The judge in the Seventh Precinct of the First Ward named R. H. Vickers does not appear on the register, and under Sec. 24 is disqualified for judge or clerk. Respectfully yours, W. T. WHELAN.

An examination of the register shows that John and Frank Vickers are registered in the precinct, but no R. H. Vickers. Nevertheless, the objection will not be of any account. Mr. Raymond only laughed when he heard there was no other reason for objection. Sec. 9, Art. 2, provides that the judges "must be citizens of the United States and entitled to vote in the ward . . . at the next election." Mr. Vickers was undoubtedly a citizen and entitled to vote at the time when he was appointed. If he afterwards, by an oversight, neglected to register it would be straining a technical point rather far to remove him on that ground.

Mr. Vickers was the judge who noted "under legal disability" after William J. Gallagher's name on account of the pending sentence in the United States District Court. Under the decision of the United States Supreme Court declaring the proceedings informal by which Mackin, Gallagher, and Gleason were tried, the "legal disability" is removed and Gallagher is entitled to vote.

NON-REGISTERED CITIZENS.

The clerks of election in canvassing their precincts have, in some parts of the city, discovered large numbers of men who were not registered. The law requires them to "call at each dwelling-place or each house where any one may reside in such precinct and ascertain the name of every male inhabitant over 21 years of age residing in such precinct, and write the name down in a canvassing-book." They did so, but when they found that a man had not registered they did not inquire whether he was a voter or not, their object being to investigate the right of those registered to vote. It is therefore not known how large a percentage of those who did not register are voters or could become such by naturalization. It is a pity the names of those who did not register so as to dodge jury service could not be gotten and all of them be called on to serve on petit juries. The clerks in the Third Precinct of the First Ward, bounded by Washington, Clark, Adams, and the river, claim to have found over 100 men the first day who had not registered, 90 per cent of them Republicans and the majority entitled to vote if they had taken the trouble to register. In the Nineteenth Precinct of the Eighteenth Ward it is claimed that nearly 250 "male inhabitants over 21 years" did not register, but how many of them were entitled to vote is not known. About 180 men are reported to have staid at home in the Third Precinct of the Fourth Ward, and in the Seventh of the First there are said to be 300 legal voters who did not register. In the Ninth Ward only about two-thirds of the male population above 21 registered. The Election Commissioners are beginning to see that the poll-books of the last Presidential election are not a sufficient basis for a reapportionment of the city, and that a new division will have to be made at least in some parts of the city based on the reports of the canvassers. The law provides for a rearrangement every four years after the Presidential election, and in the meantime "where the vote cast at any precinct at any election equals 450 there must be a rearrangement so as to reduce the vote to the standard of 300, as near as may be." There is but one precinct in the city where the registration has already exceeded that number; the Ninth of the Ninth registered 467.

SUSPECTS.

The clerks of election yesterday served personal notice on all "suspects" to appear before the Board of Registry tonight to prove affirmatively their right to register. The word "suspect" in some precincts means more than the law implies. In the most dangerous precinct of the First and Ninth Wards "suspect" is generally suspected of fraudulent registration. There will be Republican challengers at all of the polling-places tonight at which fraud is presumed to have been committed, and every suspicious applicant will be challenged. If the judges consider such person qualified the challenger or any other citizen of the ward has the right to appeal to the Election Commission. On the other hand, if the suspect signs the affidavit as to his qualifications as a voter and the judges still refuse to register him as qualified, he has the same right of appeal. But not many appeals of the latter sort are expected to be made by the inmates of the lodging-houses that furnished voters to order. If the Commissioners also refuse to register the petitioner, or if they strike his name from the register, the petitioner may appeal to the County Court. At the revision of the register the judges have very extensive powers. After the "suspect" has made affidavit as to his qualifications the Board of Registry shall further examine him, and shall also swear the canvassers and hear them upon the question, and they shall also have the power to send one or both of the canvassers to make further examination and inquire at the place claimed by such suspect to be his residence, and again examine the canvassers touching the same, and if, after such further examination and hearing, the majority of the board are of the opinion that the person is not a qualified voter in such precinct they shall mark the word "yes" under the column of the registry marked "erased," and shall also draw a line in ink under his name, which memorandum, in case of any registration, shall indicate that the name of such person is erased from the register, and such person shall not be entitled to vote unless his name be restored as hereinafter provided. During the last hour of the session, if any person notified to appear has not yet appeared and shown cause why his name should not be erased from such register, the name shall be erased in the manner prescribed.

MR. "DINK."

Mr. "Hinkey Dink," that eminent Van Buren street politician and diplomat, last night branded the recent statements published in THE TRIBUNE about him as "base calumnies." He said: "I never got no money from Billy Whelan for political purposes, as this lodging-house man 'Aleck' says. That duck talks too much with his mouth, anyhow. I gave away $20 worth of checks to voters for drinks the two registration-days, but I only did that to get out a big registry. I didn't ask any man his politics when I gave him a check for a drink. I suppose a man has got a right to give his goods away if he wants to. I see that the Republicans have served 150 'suspect' notices on men living in South Clark street lodging-houses, while the books of the registry clerks only showed twenty-four or twenty-five 'suspects.' You can bet your life there's more honest voters in the cheap South Clark street lodging-houses than there is in the big lodging-house at the northwest corner of South Clark and Jackson streets; that's all I have to say."

MORE WARRANTS OUT.

No more arrests were made yesterday in connection with the First Ward registration frauds, but two warrants were sworn out by the Republican committee for men who assisted in managing the illegal registration. Search for them during the day proved fruitless and created the impression that they had preferred some other climate to that of Chicago. Aleck Lyons has not yet been arrested. There will be no more warrants till after today. If the men suspected of illegal registration appear before the Boards of Registry tonight and swear to their qualifications as voters there may be more arrests if the prosecutors have enough proof. If not they will wait till election-day. In the Second Precinct Le Grand Odell comes out in a handbill that is being distributed offering $100 reward for the arrest and conviction of any person casting an illegal vote at the Second Precinct, First Ward.

In order to intimidate the Republicans "Billy" Whelan and his crowd have sworn out two warrants against alleged illegal voters. Two men named Morton and Weber are said to have registered at No. 182 La Salle street, in the Third Precinct of the First Ward, giving their residence as the Benton House, Nos. 154-156 South Clark street. Their names do not appear on the books of the hotel, and the employés deny all knowledge of them. The arrests have not been made. It is not probable that they will be made, since the complainants appear to know very little about the men they charge with illegal registration, and have not got enough proof to convict them. James Feltham, for whom a warrant was sworn out by Whelan three days ago, has not been arrested yet. He registered from No. 128 Clark street and, his friends say, lives at that place, staying with Dr. Reynolds. He is a well-known Republican, having voted in the First Ward for nearly ten years, and is a member of the Republican Club of the Ward. He lived on Canal street for some time, but about three weeks ago moved back into the First Ward, which would make him a legal voter by the time of the next election. It is generally thought that the object of swearing out the warrant against him was to intimidate some of his friends who are to appear as witnesses in the trial of Greening for illegal registration, which comes up this afternoon. It would have been an easy matter to arrest Feltham if there was a case against him and it was intended to push the prosecution.

DO YOU KNOW that you can buy THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE *every day in the week (except Sunday) for 3 cents per copy; or you can have it delivered at your door by carrier every morning for 15 cents per week?*

AMUSEMENTS.

First Chicago Performance of Goldmark's "Queen of Sheba."

The second week of the German season opened with Goldmark's "Queen of Sheba." The story of this opera, by no means "wholly Biblical," is as follows: Assad, the favorit courtier of Solomon, has been sent to meet the Queen of Sheba and escort her to Jerusalem. In the forest he surprises a nymph at her bath. His passion is inflamed. The maiden on her part is not backward. A noise is heard and she disappears. Upon his return to Jerusalem Assad finds himself averse to his proposed marriage with the Sulamith, the daughter of the High Priest. Solomon questions him, learns his story, and hastens the wedding. When the Queen of Sheba crowns her magnificent reception by raising her veil to Solomon, Assad discovers in her the face of his forest deity. She denies ever having seen him. In the second act the Queen avows to her maid her love for Assad, and declares her intention of making him her husband and King. She meets him in the garden, but Assad appears deaf to her seductions until daybreak. The ceremony of Assad's betrothal to the Sulamith is interrupted by Assad's appeal to the Queen of Sheba, who, being hard pressed by public opinion, declares that she has never seen him before. Thereupon Assad is declared possessed of a devil and condemned to death. In the third act the Queen beseeches Solomon to spare Assad's life. At length his sentence is commuted to banishment to the desert, where, in a moment of ecstasy, Solomon declares that Assad and the Sulamith shall find peace. The fourth act takes place in the desert. The Queen finds him and again presses upon him the opulent comforts of her eastern home. Assad refuses her. The Queen having gone away there is a great sandstorm, and just as Assad is perishing from the effects of it the Sulamith and her maidens enter upon their way to the cloister, whither she has been sentenced. Assad revives and dies in her arms. Heavenly aureola and slow curtain.

The scenic possibilities of this work are something remarkable. The first scene is laid in the palace of King Solomon. The second is a garden of the palace; later, the temple, fairly ablaze with gold and splendor. Third act, a festal hall in the palace. Fourth act, the desert. The drama provides for the train of the Queen, with its slaves, pretty dancing-girls, etc.; the harem of Solomon, his bodyguard, the priests and Levites of the temple service, singers, harpists, and people. Of course it was not possible to do justice to all these demands upon so limited a stage as the largest that Chicago can offer, but it can fairly be said that the best was done that the circumstances permitted.

The most noteworthy feature of the musical setting of the work is the rich and often picturesque orchestration. Much of this has already been made known here by Mr. Thomas' orchestra. The musical numbers of the first act consist of an opening chorus, a prefacelike orioso by the High Priest, the entrance of the Sulamith and her solo, its refrain treated à la ballet by her maidens, etc. The great feature of this act, however, is the descriptive aria by Assad, wherein he narrates to the King his adventure upon Lebanon. This composition is a good piece of descriptive writing in the modern, richly-colored style, the text serving mainly as explanation of the highly-fanciful instrumentation. Flowers, silver fountains, silence, swan-like neck, ivory arms, twin stars, ruby lips—in fact, all the pleasing paraphernalia of a complete Swinburnean outfit seek to come to expression in this music. It may be added, also, that while the identification of these unusual elements of thematic work might not have been certain without the accompanying text, *with it* they could be located with reasonable certainty. After this long aria comes a duet between Assad and Solomon. Then the entrance of the Queen, with much pageantry, the recognition, an elaborate ensemble, and the final chorus. Net result of the first act, much spectacle, much rich orchestral work, some fine singing, and great enthusiasm on the part of the audience.

In the second act the most important number is a long aria, or, more properly, scene, by the Queen of Sheba, who, straying in the garden by moonlight, is in a state of ecstasy as she remembers the incident of Lebanon. The music is dreamy, at times dying away to a whisper, at times rising to a very whirlwind of passion. It is a number in which a great singer could make a great effect. Last night it stopped short of this. Frau Staudigl, fine artist as she is, being somewhat overweighted by the demands of the rôle, undertaken no doubt at short notice in order to relieve the overworked Frau Kraemer-Wiedl. The duet between the Queen and Assad following is not so successful—the dramatic moment being one of such doubt and uncertainty as to deprive the music of a vigorously actuating motive.

The music in the second scene of the second act, or as played last night, the third act, is not of any great significance. The scene itself is gorgeous. It represents the interior of the temple, and at the end of the act the curtain is raised showing the Holy of Holies and the Ark of the Covenant. A Biblical student might perhaps find this incident rather a strain upon his credulity; his account, however, he will have to settle with the composer, who, being in the direct line, may be supposed to know when he was writing history and when romancing. The finale at the end of this act is disappointing, the desired climax never being quite reached.

The third act proper opens with a hall in the palace, as at first, the banquet to the Queen being cut in upon by the rising curtain at the precise point when the dancing girls appear. After the ballet there is a scene between the Queen and King Solomon, wherein she pleads for Assad's life, and unable to gain her wish goes off in dudgeon, first having vowed vengeance upon the King. This scene might have been made more of. The second part of this act is devoted to the farewell of the Sulamith, who comes in with her maidens to pray for the life of her guilty lover and to bid farewell to the King. Her aria, King Solomon's inspired monody, and the ensemble which closes the act afforded some of the most beautiful music as well as the finest singing of the whole opera. Frau Kraus-Seidl and Herr Robinson sang most beautifully. The entire effect at this point was well-nigh ideal in its deep feeling and refined execution. The closing act contains nothing to speak of beyond an orchestral sand-storm and a dying monolog by Assad.

The cast last night contained Herr Alvary as Assad, Herr Robinson as King Solomon, Herr Fischer in the comparatively unimportant rôle of the High Priest, Frau Kraus-Seidl as the Sulamith, Frau Staudigl as the Queen of Sheba, and Frl. Zanuschowsky as Astaroth. The comments already made upon the leading numbers plainly indicate the high appreciation which all the artists deserved in this serious and trying work. They fall far short, however, of adequately recognizing the highly artistic singing of Herr Alvary, whose beautiful organ and intelligence were seen here at their best. Frau Kraus-Seidl also deserves an amplitude of commendation which there is no room now to give her. Frau Staudigl had music too high for her voice even if her vocal quality had been of a more refined character. Especial mention must be made of the scenery, all of which was painted here for this production. The audience was the largest of the season thus far, and was very enthusiastic. The society element was represented more fully than before, which also it is pleasant to record. In this connection it may be noted that arrangements are on foot for offering a testimonial to the management of this company Saturday night. The opera tonight is "Tannhäuser," with Herr Sylva in one of his great rôles.

The Grand—"Tom, Dick, and Harry."

Nate Salsbury is the latest comic actor to make a bid for popularity by descending to rubbish of the "We, Us & Co." order. There are three-act farces that are amusing, and there are others that are not. "Tom, Dick, and Harry" belongs to the latter class. If the piece contains one ingenious situation or one clever line, it has yet to be discovered. There seems to be an impression that all extravaganzas are equally bad, but this is a mistake. The present effort possesses all the objectionable features without any of the redeeming qualities of its predecessors. An idea of the expedients employed to attract attention may be obtained from the fact that in the second act the men wear ballet-skirts, while the women correspondingly divest themselves of attire. It would seem as if Mr. Salsbury and his companions in getting up this entertainment had undershot even the low mark of public taste at which they aimed. Miss McHenry wriggles and giggles as vivaciously as ever, and Mr. Salsbury sings a few songs in a dry and taking style; but these incidental diversions are hardly sufficient to keep such a piece as "Tom, Dick, and Harry" from failure. The company is capable of much better work (possessing some good comic talent in the persons of John Webster, Thomas Jackson, and W. S. Daboll), and it should hasten to rid itself of a farce that is extravagant only in its dullness. The playbill places the responsibility of authorship upon Mr. Edward E. Kidder.

McVicker's—Juvenile Mikado.

Some years ago Mark Twain, loafing in the city as jester for a prospective Grant banquet, was the guest of a well-known newspaper-man. Seated in a beer-cellar on Clark street the two were debating how to spend the evening.

"Well," said the host, "Tom Keene is playing "Hamlet" and up at Haverly's Theatre on Monroe street is a juvenile "Pinafore" company. Which shall we take in?"

"Ah, h'm—well," drawled Mark, stretching out his gaunt legs, "the penalty—h'm—for compounding a homicide is much less severe than that for compounding a murder. I guess we'd better take the juveniles."

There was undoubtedly a crime of some sort committed at McVicker's last night, but it was so pleasantly done that it deserves to rank with Japanese virtues. The "Mikado," given by a swarm of youngsters, is ridiculous, of course. Gilbert's cynicism was not meant for baby lips. It was charming, however, in its own ludicrous way. Yum-Yum, a demure little mouse, squeaked out her songs well enough to gain applause, and Nanki-Poo's slight, fresh voice was enough in itself to redeem the performance if it needed redemption. The lads and lassies of Japan deserved a larger audience than they had last night, for never was an operetta more prettily murdered.

Notes.

"The Black Crook," with its abundance of red fire and a well-managed Mikado ballet, has entered upon its second week at the Chicago Opera-House. It continues to receive encouraging patronage. It will be followed next week by a renewal of Mr. Gilbert's comedy, "Engaged."

Miss Annie Pixley has introduced new songs and dances in the old play of "M'liss," and has brightened it up sufficiently to make it once more attractive. She is playing this week at the Academy of Music, where she had a large audience last evening.

At the Standard on the West Side "The Silver King" is the attraction. The company that is now producing this strong and interesting melodrama was recently seen at McVicker's. Mr. F. C. Bangs, an actor of the old school, takes the part of the hero, and Miss Grace Thorne that of Nellie Denver.

"A Bunch of Keys" is once more at Hooley's, and judging by the audience of last evening people have not yet tired of seeing it. A number of changes have been made in the cast. W. C. Crosbie takes the part of Littleton Snags, formerly done by Charles Bowser; Marietta Nash disports herself as Teddy Keys; and the sisters Rose and Mary are respectively allotted to Ada Stanhope and Blanche Seymour. Eugene Canfield still delineates the author's conception of Grimes, the bellboy.

Mr. A. M. Palmer's Madison Square company will play a season of seven weeks at McVicker's Theatre, opening June 7. The pieces that will be produced are "Saints and Sinners," "Engaged," and one which has not yet been brought out. The company will include, among others, Herbert Kelsey, Frederick Robinson, W. J. Lemoyne, James H. Stoddart, Miss Caroline Hill, Miss Maud Harrison, and Mrs. E. J. Phillips.

DO YOU KNOW that you can buy THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE *every day in the week (except Sunday) for 3 cents per copy; or you can have it delivered at your door by carrier every morning for 15 cents per week?*

SUBURBAN.

Hyde Park.

Republican primaries were held yesterday to elect delegates to a convention to be held at 2 o'clock this afternoon at Social Hall, Grand Crossing. The convention will nominate a town and village ticket of three Trustees, Village Clerk, Town Clerk, Assessor, Collector, Police Magistrate, and Supervisor. The convention will be made up of ninety-three delegates from fourteen districts, which are the same as those established by the County Commissioners for the election held in the fall of 1884. According to the returns available last night the delegates elected are as follows:

First District, Hyde Park, John A. Jameson, James P. Root, Charles H. Baker, B. M. Parker, L. D. Cortright, W. H. Richardson, Frank I. Bennett, George Driggs, Peter Simons, W. H. Potter, T. A. Banning, F. J. Smith, J. W. Ellsworth, R. H. Garrigne, 14; Second, Oakland, John R. Bensley, M. L. Wheeler, D. H. Fletcher, F. A. Herring, J. S. Huey, C. H. Crawford, L. H. Bisbee, L. M. Smith, T. C. Boyd, E. Strader, E. P. Hotchkiss, Dorsey Patton, G. F. Morgan, C. W. Lynn, W. H. Edgar, J. R. Mann, George A. Hook, Seth F. Crews, Frank Elliott, 19; Third, northeast corner, Irus Coy, T. B. Turner, L. B. Kertz, Louis Kiefer, George Melleville, Samuel Pullman, Henry B. Skeeles, Alfred Mills, George McGregor, John Alloway, 10; Fourth, Grand Crossing, Joseph Lawton, E. Hutchinson, Gustave Kantzler, H. L. Pease, Fred Wilkinson, 5; Fifth, South Chicago No. 2, Richard Brunt, F. Mayo, William Mitchell, 3; Sixth, South Chicago No. 1, Evi Depew, Frank Drebing, John Mahew, Isaac H. Bendell, George K. Edwards, Ole Peterson, August Schnell, Fred W. Browne, 8; Seventh, Stoney Island, J. R. Prouty, 1; Eighth, South Chicago No. 3, J. W. Clark, C. J. Deasey, 2; Ninth, Colehour, J. E. Peterson, W. H. Colehour, J. M. Spahn, ——, ——, 5; Tenth, Cummings, John A. Jones, Dr. Larkin, G. S. Derr, 3; Eleventh, Pullman, Dr. John McLean, W. A. Lincoln, C. A. Hendricks, A. Johnson, John Mackstrom, O. L. Chadwick, E. Roberts, S. L. Leslie, Frank Broadbent, Scott Myrick, Theodore Frohm, Timothy O'Leary, F. H. Secord, Charles Corcory, 14; Twelfth, Roseland, ——, 7; Thirteenth, Riverdale, W. J. Thompson, 1; Fourteenth, Hegewisch, ——, 1; total, 93.

There were no contests, and the ticket that will be nominated can only be guessed, as even the best informed pretend to give possibilities only.

The Board of Trustees met last evening. An ordinance revising the system of water rates was introduced by Water-Commissioner Howard and ordered printed for the consideration of the board. The South Chicago & Southern Railroad Company accepted an ordinance giving it a right of way from Colehour Station, on the Fort Wayne Road, southwest to the village line. Village-Collector George H. Waite recommended that pains be taken to have all special assessments confirmed at such a term of court as would make it possible for the warrant to be placed in the Collector's hands before Jan. 1 of each year. In this way a much larger sum would be collected by the Village Collector and a large amount in County Collector's commissions saved.

The Kenwood Club met last night and voted to purchase 100 feet on Madison avenue, near Forty-eighth street, for $14,000, to be used as the site for a club-house. The lease of its present quarters expires May 1, 1889. The club is in a flourishing condition, and its membership limit—300—is nearly filled.

Lake.

Jean Labeau, a Frenchman, had a warrant issued by Justice Fleming yesterday for the arrest of George Hankins, charging him with keeping a gambling-house. Labeau claims that he lost $4,200 in Hankins' place. The case was continued until the 25th.

Samuel Crooks, the veteran horse-driver, died of consumption Sunday evening at his home, No. 4311 Winter street, after an illness of some months' duration. The funeral will take place tomorrow to Oakwoods from his late residence. The deceased was for years prominent in race-horse circles, and up to a few days of his final sickness had in training a stable of trotters at the Chicago Driving-Park. He drove Gen. Butler in the first heat in his famous race over the Cottage Grove race-track. Crooks resigned his position as driver to McKeever, who was killed at the half-mile pole in the second heat. The deceased leaves a family consisting of a wife and child.

BURIED IN A TUNNEL.

The Fate of a Gang of Laborers on the Pottsville & Mahanoy Railroad—Two Men Killed.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., March 22.—A terrible accident occurred this morning in the tunnel of the Pottsville & Mahanoy Railroad at Horseshoe Curve, just outside this city. Shortly after the day shift went on a tremendous fall of top rock took place, burying about twenty workmen, mostly Italians. James W. Wright and an Italian known as "No. 5" were killed outright, and Samuel Backus, Lew Ruber, and John Coller of St. Clair, an American, and a steam-driller were seriously injured.

RAILROAD RATES FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 22.—As a result of the demand of Iowa lines that their allowance of $12.50 be restored rates were advanced all round $7.50 today. Their allowance on through tickets since the war began has heretofore been $5. Rates now ruling are: Limited—Omaha and Kansas City, $12.50; Chicago and St. Louis, $17.50; New York, $32.50; Boston, $34.50. Emigrant—Omaha and Kansas City, $12.50; Chicago & St. Louis, $17.50; New York, $29.50; Boston, $31.50.

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID.

Daily (secular), one year	$8.00
For Six Months	4.00
For Three Months	2.00
For Six Weeks	1.00
Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, per year	4.00
Monday, Wednesday, Friday, per year	4.00
Saturday edition, double sheet	2.00
Sunday, twenty to twenty-eight pages	2.00
Weekly Tribune, one year	1.00
To country newsdealers, postage prepaid	2 1-4 cents
Sunday Edition, postage prepaid	3 1-2 cents

Give Post-Office address in full, including County and State.

Remit by draft, Post-Office order, American Express money-order, or in registered letter, at our risk.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, 15 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 20 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICE,
Nos. 63 and 64 Tribune Building, New York City.

POSTAGE.

[Entered at Chicago Post-Office as second-class matter.]

Domestic.	Per copy.
Eight, ten, twelve, and fourteen page paper	1 cent
Saturday or Sunday paper	2 cents
Foreign.	
Eight, ten, twelve, and fourteen page paper	2 cents
Sixteen, eighteen, and twenty page paper	3 cents
Twenty-two and twenty-four page paper	4 cents

AMUSEMENTS TODAY.

McVICKER'S—Juvenile Mikado Company.
GRAND OP.-H.—Salisbury's Troubadours.
CHICAGO OP.-H.—Kiralfy's "Black Crook."
COLUMBIA—German Opera Co.—"Tannhauser."
ACADEMY—Annie Pixley—"M'liss."
HOOLEY'S—The Sparks Co.—"A Bunch of Keys."
MADISON-ST. THEATRE—Home Opera—"Mikado."
STANDARD—F. C. Bangs—"The Silver King."
PEOPLE'S—J. J. Dowling—"Nobody's Claim."
CRITERION—Arthur Rehan's Co.—"A Night Off."
WEST SIDE DIME MUSEUM—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
NEW DIME MUSEUM—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
PANORAMA—Battle of Gettysburg: 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.
PANORAMA—Battle of Shiloh; 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.
PANORAMA—Missionary Ridge; 8 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.
CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL—Sidney Woollett at 8 p. m.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ORIENTIAL CONSISTORY—The fifth and last one of the series of entertainments under the auspices of Oriental Consistory will be given Thursday evening, March 25, 1886, at 8 o'clock. L. D. RICHARDSON, Chairman of Committee.

TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1886.

"THE TRIBUNE" IN THE COUNTRY.

Some of the country newsdealers seem to think, by the letters they are writing to this office, that they are expected to sell THE TRIBUNE to their customers at 15 cents a week and pay two cents and postage for it. This is an error. THE TRIBUNE has fixed no retail price per week in the country. Each dealer will settle that point with his customers. If he overcharges them they can order direct from THE TRIBUNE office, and get the daily for $8 a year or $1 for six weeks. So, while the newsdealer can charge a fair profit, THE TRIBUNE reader can protect himself against an unreasonable charge.

NOTICE TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The time for which mail subscribers have paid in advance of March 22, 1886, for THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be extended on our books to correspond with the per cent of reduction in the subscription price of THE TRIBUNE.

EMPEROR WILLIAM was 89 years old yesterday.

THE switchmen at Kansas City, Mo., went on a strike yesterday.

THE funeral of Mr. Tuthill King took place in this city yesterday.

THE fire at the Murrysville, Pa., gas well has been extinguished.

THE British Government has withdrawn its troops on the Nile to Assouan.

GEORGE ROHLFS has been reëlected President of the West Park Commissioners.

THERE were 260 deaths in Chicago last week, against 296 for the preceding week.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has issued a call for $10,000,000 3 per cent bonds of 1882.

DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES and Mr. James Russell Lowell contemplate starting on a European trip next month.

MICHAEL MOONEY, who killed his cellmate in the Joliet penitentiary, is for a third time on trial for his life at Waukegan, Ill.

MR. ANDERSON of Kansas yesterday introduced a bill in the House to create a commission of arbitration to arbitrate in cases of labor strikes.

THE body of Florence Ruger, the daughter of ex-Senator Ruger, who disappeared some months ago, was found in the Chicago River yesterday.

IT is alleged that Mr. Gladstone never intended to ask authority to issue a loan to secure funds to carry out his scheme to buy out the Irish landlords.

SECRETARY MANNING has refused to furnish the Senate with the papers in the cases of Collector Wells of Vermont and Surveyor Morton of San Francisco, both removed.

THE Senate Committee on the District of Columbia has decided by a tie vote to report adversely the nomination of J. C. Matthews (colored) of Albany, N. Y., to be Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia.

A BILL was filed yesterday in the Superior Court by the Chicago West Division Railway Company against Mayor Harrison and the City of Chicago to prevent them from interfering with laying its tracks on Polk street, between Fifth avenue and Canal street.

PATRICK NOONAN, a Limerick athlete, attempted suicide at Cork, where he had been locked up on charges of forgery and swindling. He had collected money from Gladstone, Parnell, and others for the relief of a poor Irish family, and converted the sums received to his own uses.

A SENSATION was produced in the House yesterday morning when the Chaplain devoted his opening prayer to an invocation to God to rid the land of gamesters, whether in cards, dice, chips, stocks, wheat, bucket-shops, or boards of trade, and to lead the people to know that money-making other than by the sweat of the face was contrary to His laws. The prayer was ordered to be inserted in the *Record*.

THE money market was quiet and strong. Considerable quantities of currency were ordered from New York to Western points. Sterling bills dropped below the point of specie exports. Investment securities were dull. The New York stock market was weak most of the day, but there was a rally toward the close.—The Chicago grain markets were again weak, with less doing, but turned firm in the latter part of the trading. Wheat was sold very freely, both on account of Northwestern and Eastern holders, and dipped down to 80⅜c for May. Provisions were quite firm, with little offering. As compared with Saturday pork closed 10 cents higher, lard 2½ cents higher, meats 7½ cents higher, wheat 1 cent lower, corn and barley unchanged, oats ¼ cent lower, rye ¼ cent lower for next month, and flaxseeds ⅝ cent lower. The packing of hogs in this city for the four months of the winter season includes 2,393,052 head, against 2,368,217 for the same time one year previously and 2,011,384 for do two years ago.

DO YOU KNOW that you can buy THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE *every day in the week (except Sunday) for 3 cents a copy; or you can have it delivered at your door by carrier every morning for 15 cents per week?*

YESTERDAY Mr. Logan had read in the Senate a letter written several months ago by John Oberly, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Illinois, charging that Mr. Palmer, then Postmaster at Chicago, was an offensive partisan. Oberly's confirmation to be Civil-Service Commissioner to succeed Trenholm is being considered in committee, and the letter produced by Mr. Logan may imperil the chances of his confirmation.

THE Supreme Court has rendered a decision in the Mackin-Gallagher cases that the crimes charged against the defendants are "infamous" within the meaning of the Constitution, and the defendants cannot be held to answer in the courts of the United States otherwise than by a presentment or indictment by a grand jury. The effect of the decision is to send the case back to the lower court to be proceeded with by a grand jury indictment instead of by information.

MICHAEL LIVINGSTONE, a pawnbroker, was on trial yesterday before Judge Tuley for receiving stolen property. To show the good character of the prisoner, counsel for the defense produced a petition signed by Judge Tuley (the court trying him), Julius Grinnell (the State's-Attorney prosecuting), Frank Walker (Assistant State's-Attorney), Ald. Sanders, F. S. Winston Jr., M. A. Driscoll, Judges H. M. Shepard, John G. Rogers, T. A. Moran, and Richard Prendergast, and Messrs. Austin Doyle, H. G. Miller, and W. J. Reynolds, all of whom strongly indorse the prisoner for an office under Postmaster Judd, setting forth that he had been "a life-long, energetic, active Democrat," and that he had "worked for the success of the Democracy for several years and is deserving of an appointment."

THE SECRET EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Edmunds resolutions, it is stated, will be brought to a final vote this week. This is a desirable consummation, as it is folly to keep up the dispute with the President any longer. The pending question, however, is the Van Wyck amendment to consider the nominations to which the resolutions relate in *open session*, which is tantamount to the abolition of the "executive session." It is intimated that this amendment may be withdrawn so as not to interfere with the subject-matter of the original resolutions; but should this be done, then the subject of secret sessions will be brought up after the passage of the Edmunds resolutions as new matter.

There is something captivating, on the surface at least, in the proposition to discuss the question of confirmations in open session in the presence of reporters and the public and to abolish what is called the "star chamber"; but, after all, is not the proposed remedy worse than the disease? When once the doors are opened the floodgates of talk and eulogy for buncombe will be opened with them. Has any advocate of the open session stopped to consider what that involves? For every candidate for office there must be a speech from his Senatorial patron eulogizing him and setting forth his merits and claims for the place, besides the reinforcements the Senator will have from his friends. Suppose there are 1,000 candidates for appointment. Then there must be 1,000 long-winded eulogies in their behalf showing them to be very capable, awful honest, peculiarly patriotic, and highly-deserving men, and then 1,000 more speeches from the other side showing them to be incapable, dishonest, unpatriotic, and undeserving wire-pullers and offensive partisans. The result will be that the time of the Senate will be completely absorbed with demagogical harangues made on both sides for bunkum. This flood of talk is avoided by the executive session. So long as the speeches do not go upon the *Congressional Record* and are not spread broadcast by reporters through the press, and thus do not reach the country, there is no temptation for Senators to make speeches, and the business of confirmation is executed "with neatness and dispatch." But open the doors and let the Senate transact its executive business within view of the public eye and the hearing of the public ear, there will be an everlasting flood of talk to the monopoly of the time which should be devoted to the public business.

It is not a necessity that the people should know what is done in executive session. It is not the business way of making appointments. Suppose that the private consultations of the executive boards of railroads were made in the presence of reporters, how long would it be before the affairs of the roads would be thrown into endless confusion? The President discusses his nominations with his Cabinet before they are sent to the Senate. If the Senate is to confirm appointments in open session, why should not reporters be admitted and give the country the benefit of the Cabinet discussion of nominations?

The advocates of the open session urge that all public business is the people's business, and that the business of the Senate, particularly in the matter of the confirmation or rejection of the nominations of the President, should be done in open session in full view of the public. They do not recognize, however, that the act of confirmation or non-confirmation is not a legislative act at all, and that an executive session is not a legislative session, but occupies the same ground as a Cabinet meeting. If the passage of a law is involved the people are warranted in knowing the reasons for its passage and in hearing the arguments pro and con; but the business of the executive session is not legislative and has nothing to do with the public laws which are to govern the country. Under the Constitution the Senate is invested with two-fold power. Its functions are legislative and executive. In the matter of appointments it is part of the Executive Department. Under the Constitution the President nominates and the Senate confirms, and to that extent therefore the Senate is entitled to all the documents which are on file showing the reasons for the nomination so that it can do its part in the work intelligently. There is no question about its rights in this matter. The President cannot lawfully have any secrets about his official nominations. But if the Senate is to throw its doors open and make the matter of confirmation public, inviting reporters, and through them the whole people, to listen to its endless talk, then why should not the Cabinet meetings also be made public? If the public are going to be let into the secret of one-half of the executive business, why should it be kept from the other half, which is the most interesting one? It is a joint affair. If the Senate part of it is public business, then the Cabinet part of it is also. But, after all, the most unanswerable argument against the open session for confirmations is the flood of buncombe talk which would be poured out upon an afflicted public to the detriment of the public business. Let the country be spared that calamity!

PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY BRIBE.

In his letter to the Secretary of the Treasury advising legal proceedings to recover from the Union and Central Pacific Roads the amounts due the Government as a percentage of net earnings under the Thurman act, but withheld to bribe the Pacific Mail Company to overcharge its patrons, Secretary Lamar takes the same view urged by THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE for years. It seems at last that the authorities at Washington are beginning to look at this matter in its true light and act accordingly. Mr. Lamar reviews the claims put forth by the Union and Central Pacific Roads and pronounces them all untenable. He points out that the withdrawal from the "net earnings" of the subsidy paid the steamship company was a direct fraud on the Government, and that there is nothing left but to begin suit for the percentage due the Treasury of the United States by these corporations, but illegally withheld.

Secretary Lamar's report shows that the steamship company received $1,807,047 in bribe money from the Union Pacific and $2,233,362 from the Central Pacific, and that the corporations counted these amounts as part of the legitimate expenses of operating the roads and keeping them in repair! The money was paid as a bribe to a competing common carrier as an inducement for it to levy extortionate charges and refuse to carry freight or passengers at reasonable rates and thus enable the Pacific roads to maintain their monopoly and power to rob the Western people without let or hindrance. The contract was against public policy, and would be declared void in any court as a corrupt conspiracy to cheat. It was an outrage on the people who were compelled to pay the Pacific roads not only for the service rendered, but an additional amount to be used in bribing the steamship company. But as the $4,000,000 paid the Pacific Steamship Company was taken out of *net* earnings, it is probable that the amount illegally exacted from the people in order to suppress legitimate competition was $8,000,000 or $10,000,000, out of which came the $4,000,000 of clear profit used in subsidizing the steamship line.

But in his report Secretary Lamar deals only with the sums due the Government from the Pacific roads. He cites the law which provides that 25 per cent of the net earnings shall be paid to the Government, and that the profits "shall be ascertained by deducting from the gross amount of their earnings respectively the necessary expenses actually paid within the year in operating the roads and keeping the same in a state of repair." He does not consider that a subsidy paid a competing carrier can be regarded as one of the "operating expenses," and accordingly holds that the Government is entitled to a percentage of the sum paid the steamship company. He intimates broadly that the contract with the Pacific Mail Company was absolutely void in law, but says that in any event the Pacific roads could not use their earnings in this manner without first paying the Government its percentage of the net profits so employed. Mr. Lamar exposes clearly the fraud practiced on the Government by the Pacific roads and urges the only remedy now available; but it is to be regretted that he did not go further and seize the opportunity to stigmatize this outrageous swindle in proper terms. The Pacific roads come within the jurisdiction of his department, and, while he very properly insists that they shall make restitution to the Government, he might as a public officer have exerted himself to expose and condemn the greater wrong done the people, especially as in the latter case there is no other redress. Few rascalities equal that of the Pacific roads, which, after receiving from the public a bonus sufficient to construct and equip their lines, conspired to extort from the people the money needed to bribe a rival water line and throttle competition. It was bribery on one side and blackmail on the other, with the public as the victim of both proceedings.

THE decision of the United States Supreme Court reversing the conviction of Mackin for ballot-box stuffing was not wholly unexpected. Mackin, it will be remembered, was tried on information, and it was contended at the time that this was not the proper method of proceeding. The fifth amendment to the Federal Constitution says: "No person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury." In setting aside the verdict against Mackin the Supreme Court holds that ballot-box stuffing is a crime of an infamous character and comes under this provision. This decision will not, of course, interfere in any manner with Mackin's sentence for perjury, and he will continue to serve at Joliet the five years' term awarded him under the State laws. It will now become the duty of the United States District-Attorney to start proceedings against Mackin, Gallagher, and Gleason and have them indicted by a grand jury and tried in the only manner which the Supreme Court considers proper. Cases against Gallagher and Gleason may be started as soon as indictments can be obtained, but Mackin's trial will have to be delayed until the expiration of his term at Joliet. It cannot be contended that this would be putting the defendants in jeopardy twice for the same offense, since the Supreme Court holds that the first trial was not legal, and, in fact, no trial at all. The ballot-box conspirators must be tried again, but it is some satisfaction to know that the chief of the "fine workers" is already receiving punishment for another infamous crime perpetrated in the course of a collateral transaction and in attempting to avoid the penalty for the original offense.

MALLARD ducks were selling in this city yesterday on South Water street at 60 cents per dozen, which is equal to five cents each. One would think that at this rate no one needs to go hungry for the want of meat, however it may be with bread. And the recent weakness in wheat should pretty well cheapen that article too. But the last statement does not necessarily involve low-priced bread, as the arithmetics no longer contain the old-fashioned question, "If the bushel of wheat costs five shillings what should be the weight of the penny loaf?" The children of the present day are not apt to be bothered with such a foolish conundrum, though some people think they are taught many things of less practical value.

CHICAGO elevators contained last Saturday evening 14,128,603 bushels of wheat, 3,648,089 bushels of corn, 496,177 bushels of oats, 250,279 bushels of rye, and 123,816 bushels of barley; total, 18,646,964 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 18,254,861 bushels a year ago. During the last week our stock increased 297,544 bushels, including an increase of 373,404 bushels of corn. For the same date the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade states the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 50,535,314 bushels of wheat, 16,735,051 bushels of corn, 2,391,912 bushels of oats, 578,038 bushels of rye, and 1,134,406 bushels of barley. These figures are smaller than the corresponding ones a week ago by 319,105 in wheat and larger by 2,123,652 in corn. The visible supply of wheat for the corresponding week a year ago decreased 132,583 bushels.

THE Municipal Government of Paris seems to be recklesly bent on plunging into bankruptcy. Weighed down with debts incurred for gewgaws and unnecessary luxuries, it has now obtained authority from the Chamber of Deputies to issue a fresh loan of 250,000,000 francs ($50,000,000) to furnish work for the unemployed in erecting buildings that are not needed and improving streets. This new debt in the interest of Communists—a sop thrown to them to keep them quiet a little while longer—is an addition of $50,000,000 to the old debt of over $500,000,000. The desperateness of the Parisians' situation may be better understood by a local application. Chicago has one-third the population of Paris. Suppose that her debt was one-third that of Paris, or about 167 million dollars of bonded debt, drawing 4½ to 5 per cent interest. What would be thought of her wisdom or foresight if she should add to it one-third of $50,000,000, or $16,700,000 more to pay for street labor for surplus Communists who chance to crowd into the city from the country? Yet this is exactly what Paris has done, and it is what the Communistic demagogs in this country are demanding shall be done here. The condition of bankrupt Paris ought to be a sufficient warning. This temporary makeshift will not avail, for thousands upon thousands more will crowd into that city, and more loans will have to be made to keep them still. The end must be repudiation.

THE New York *Sun* has announced formally that one member of the President's Cabinet is not fit to hold office. Now, if the *Sun* would but extend its list conscientiously!

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES says that the feminine practice of wearing birds on hats is the result of barbaric vanity. When Oliver Wendell Holmes, the most gallant of clever panegyrists of neat women, says this, is it not time for the sex to pause and reflect on the evil of sacrificing red-headed woodpeckers?

A CORRESPONDENT, calling attention to a comment in THE TRIBUNE that, though the grass is green where Jay Gould is, he should allow none of it to grow under his feet, suggests that it is to his interest that the grass should grow under rather than over them. The correspondent is logical enough from one point of view, but there are hard-hearted but thinking people who imagine that, if Jay Gould would allow the grass to grow over his feet, the country would be none the worse. He is brilliant, but a plague.

NEWSDEALERS CAN HAVE THE TRIBUNE delivered to them by wagon for two cents per copy every day (except Sunday). No extra charge for delivery. Address orders to City Circulator, Room 6 Tribune Building.

THE absolute prohibitionists are a persistent lot. They do not reason to any great extent; they do not understand that their methods are calculated to defeat their ends; and ordinary facts and figures do not affect them. But even the most stubborn among them would possibly weaken in an attempt to induce total abstinence by brute force in Paraguay. In that odd country there grows wild a plant called maté. The mate has only to be put in a glass of water, and the drink is made. With a handful of dried mate in his pocket a man has sufficient material to keep him in the condition of a "biled owl" for a week. An esteemed contemporary asserts that "mate" is soon to be introduced in this country, particularly for cultivation in States where the attempt is made to enforce prohibitory laws. This may or may not be the case, but the thing is worthy of mention as illustrating how futile must be any effort to regulate by law the course of the individual beyond a certain line.

THE decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Mackin-Gallagher case, holding that the men could not be tried, as they were, on "information," is but an illustration of how frequently justice is cheated, or at least delayed, by a technical fault in method. But there is yet no reason why the method should not be made to conform to the law. Chicago must, for her own good, make the severest example possible of all who have aided in election frauds.

THE fire at the natural-gas wells in Murrysville, Pa., has been at last extinguished, and the place has now as peaceable an air as if it were not directly over one of the main stations on the road to where so many Democrats go. With all the fire visible Pennsylvania ought to be in condition for conversion, but the people in that stolid old State seem to be as careless about their future as ever.

DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES is about to make a trip to Europe. He has not been abroad for fifty-one years, and will find many changes. Mr. Parnell will present a different appearance from what he did on the occasion of Dr. Holmes' last visit, and so will Lord Randolph Churchill. But the dome of St. Paul's, and the Queen, and Baroness Burdett-Coutts will look about the same.

AT the meeting of Congregational ministers of Chicago held yesterday the coming election was discussed, and the clergymen resolved to do all they could toward the choice of good men to office. This was right—no man should avoid his duty as a citizen—but have all the clergymen registered, and have they gone out and tried to make their friends register? Physical activity is a great thing in the maintenance of good government.

THE Greek gunboats are reported hiding among the islands of the Archipelago, out of the way of cruisers of other nations. The Greeks did not hide themselves when Pericles was making public speeches and making the public money fly in Athens; but the modern Greek resembles the ancient about as much as the organ-grinder from Italy resembles the Roman who raided all Gaul with Cæsar.

THE Hon. Roswell P. Flower, ex-candidate from New York, passed through Chicago a few days ago, and was looking well. He has since been heard from in Mexico, where he is enjoying the flowers that bloom not only in the spring but during most of the year, and where he is said to be augmenting his vigor at an astonishing rate. This is news of the most satisfactory nature. If Mr. Flower remains full of life and blood he will always give a picturesque and innocent tinge to New York politics. He is not like other New York politicians; there is something fresh and original about him; and that he may remain in the field is the desire of all who have a taste for originality. It is hoped that the air of Mexico may do great things for him.

RUSSIA, the dispatches say, still means war, awaiting only her opportunity. Possibly there is something in the theory. Russia is curious. She reminds one of Mrs. Mulcahy, who is ever on the lookout for Mrs. Rafferty, hoping to catch her in the alley when Mrs. Rafferty's friend, Mrs. O'Toole, is not near. And some day, when Mrs. O'Toole is sick, Mrs. Mulcahy is going to catch Mrs. Rafferty alone—that is practically certain.

A COURT in Indianapolis has just rendered a decision which is a warning to undertakers. A Mr. Wright heard of his son's death, and telegraphed to the undertakers to send him the body. They sent a body in an elaborate coffin and Mr. Wright paid the charges, but, when he opened the coffin, found a corpse which would not do for his son's funeral. He sued the undertakers for $5,000 damages and got $500. There is something absurdly ghastly in the whole affair, but the result of the suit is a warning to undertakers just the same.

DO YOU KNOW that you can buy THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE *every day in the week (except Sunday) for 3 cents per copy; or you can have it delivered at your door by carrier every morning for 15 cents per week?*

THE researches of the Massachusetts Board of Health show that from a square yard of one sort of green dress fabric arsenic enough may be obtained to kill fifty men. Wall-paper is sold which is equally dangerous. So the old lesson is repeated, that it comes high to be green.

A DEMOCRATIC officeholder willing to resign has been found. It is asserted that Ald. Jaehne of New York would do so at once, if allowed to go to Canada.

THE presence of Long John Wentworth at the Sam Jones meetings is a good thing. It illustrates how THE TRIBUNE and Mr. Jones are now touching the hearts of even the city's pioneers—veterans who are not affected by trifling influences. They are good men, the Chicago pioneers, without exception; but it is well to have one's religion brushed up occasionally.

CURRENT NOTES.

A Wisconsin minister was dismissed from an orthodox pulpit because he built a fire under a balky horse. Fire may do very well for starting a stubborn sinner on the right road, but it's cruel to use it on a horse.—*Boston Post.*

The Rariton (Ill.) *Reporter* says: "If the *Reporter* seems a little dry this week we hope our readers will bear in mind the fact that the arrival of babies is not a yearly occurrence at our house, and excuse the deficiency in their favorit paper."

"Yes," said a Boston man, bitterly, "it was a terrible marine disaster—terrible! I lost all I had." "I didn't know that you were on board the Oregon," said another Boston man. "Oregon? I'm talking about La Blanche."—*New York Sun.*

Since James Parton made a plea in one of the monthly magazines for a newspaper without advertisements, he is in daily receipt of forty-seven copies of the *Congressional Record*. He is in a fair way of getting too much of what he wants.—*Norristown Herald.*

A few years ago this town had only one physician, and he not a regular practitioner. Then only a small plot answered for a cemetery. Now there are any number of regular physicians, and the graveyard is full, and the town has purchased fifty acres additional.—*San Bernardino (Cal.) Times.*

A poor girl had begged for a holiday to go and see a man hanged. She had a long way to walk—some sixteen miles, perhaps. On her return to Gainsborough at night, her mistress found her in tears. "What is the matter with you, child; what are you crying about?" "O, ma'am," said the poor girl, bursting into tears again, "the man's been reprieved!" George Selwyn would have keenly sympathized with her.—*Temple Bar.*

X—— is dangerously sick abed, and his wife and an intimate friend who are watching at his side try to divert his mind by a little conversation. "It is a delightful thing," said his friend, "to have so devoted a wife. It almost makes one want to be sick." "Go and get married then." "I have been thinking of it, and already have my eye on a certain widow." "A widow!" exclaimed X—— bitterly. "Am I so low as that, then?"—*Paris Figaro.*

Country editor (to new assistant)—"Mr. Smith, you write: 'An explosion in an English coal-mine last week caused the death of 137 men.' That is not an editorial paragraph, it is simply a statement of news." New assistant—"Yes, sir." Country editor—"Such slipshod journalism won't do. You should have added: 'The sympathy of the whole world will be extended to the families of these unfortunate men,' or something of that sort. Matter to be of an editorial nature must voice an opinion."—*New York Times.*

First Socialist—"Remember the meeting tonight, Josef. Important questions to be discussed. Assasination of Bismarck, blowing up the Washington Monument, kidnaping Victoria——" Second Socialist—"I have so many duties, Heinrich, I cannot attend. I am——" "We are also going to decide whether or not we shall have beer at our meetings in future." "What! have our rights been questioned? Are our liberties invaded? Heinrich, when justice calls I am at my post. I will be there."—*Philadelphia Call.*

A little girl who lives in the Highlands went up to Vermont one summer a few years ago. Contrary to their expectations when they left home, her father and mother took and occupied a small and very scantily-furnished farm-house during the summer. One day the 5-year-old child was rebuked for some misdemeanor, whereupon she put on her most philosophical manner and astonished her elders by remarking: "Well, mamma, I don't know how anybody can live religion in such a horrid old house!" Circumstances do have something to do with the case after all.—*Boston Gazette.*

Scene: The northeast corner of Main and Swan streets. Time: 3 o'clock, Friday afternoon. Dramatis personæ: "Three little boys from school." Dialog: First little boy to second l. b., who has just bought five cents' worth of peanuts: "Gi'me some peanuts, Johnnie." "Naw, I won't." "Why not?" whined the first l. b. "'Cos you never gi'me anythin', an' whenever I git anythin' you always 'hump' me for what I've got." Third little boy, who has been diplomatically silent: "I didn't ask you for no peanuts, did I, Johnnie?" "Naw, yer didn't, 'cos yer didn't want none," and Johnnie, munching his peanuts, walked off unconcernedly, leaving his companions with faces on which blank consternation and bitter disappointment were plainly depicted.—*Buffalo Courier.*

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Mary Packer-Cummings will build a $200,000 chapel at South Bethlehem, Pa., in memory of her father, the late Asa Packer.

John G. Whittier, in a recent letter to his friend for more than half a century, Edwin Thompson, said: "The long, hard winter has left me very poorly in health. I am glad to see that thy pen is still busy. As for myself, I dread to touch pen and paper."

The recent illness of the Duchess of Connaught was traceable to sewer-gas that got into her bedroom through a hole in a pipe. Dr. Playfair scented the cause and remedied the evil. "The Duchess would certainly have died," says *Truth*, "if she had remained in the polluted rooms for another twenty-four hours."

The Albuquerque (N. M.) *Journal*, says: "The editor of this paper wishes it emphatically understood that he refuses to occupy the same cell in the penitentiary with Col. Albright, if both are convicted at the May term of court. We have been meek as a lamb concerning our case up to this time, but, if Albright is going to be convicted at the same time, we want it settled that he shall occupy a cell in the other corridor."

The ex-Rebel Gen. Preston said to an interviewer: "Once when Sir Garnet Wolseley asked me at a dinner party at Montreal if the South could not have held out longer I replied, 'As a mere matter of physical endurance, yes; but do you know, sir, that, in the four years of war through which we passed, the South alone, with its few millions of people, lost more men in battle than England did in all its wars from William the Conqueror to Queen Victoria?'"

Lieut.-Gov. Jones of New York ("Jones he pays the freight") always signs his checks, business letters, etc., "Jones of Binghamton." Last week a bill was brought to him and he was asked to sign it as quickly as possible, that it might be sent immediately to the Governor. Being busy at the time, he took his pen, and with a flourish dashed off "Jones of Binghamton." It took one of the engrossing clerks an hour to erase the signature so that the bill could be signed properly.

A queer freak of Nature has occurred at Frey's Bush, a small hamlet southeast of Fort Plain, N. Y. The 12-year-old daughter of Reuben Waltz of that place has been a great sufferer since she was 4 years old with fits. For the last year one leg and part of that side have been partly paralyzed. Friday afternoon while she was having a severe fit, without any moving of the paralyzed limb the muscles along the thigh violently contracted, causing the bone to break. A doctor was called and set the leg, and has hopes that the child may possibly recover.

An Atlanta (Ga.) dispatch of the 17th says: "Some sensation was created in society circles here today over the announcement that Judge O. A. Lochrane, well known through the North as general counsel for the Pullman Car Company, has decided to abandon the Protestant Episcopal Church and become a Baptist. The Judge took an active part in favor of prohibition in the late election here, and was thus thrown into company with the Rev. Dr. J. B. Hawthorne, the Baptist orator. After the election the preacher accompanied the Judge to his home on Peachtree street, when the wine casks and bottles were rolled out and emptied of their contents into the streets. The intimacy thus begun will be sealed in a few days by the immersion of Judge Lochrane at the hands of Dr. Hawthorne."

A BLOW AT THE BISHOP.

GEN. LOGAN'S OPPOSITION TO JOHN OBERLY'S CONFIRMATION.

A Very Offensive and Dyed-in-the-Wool Partisan Letter Assailing Ex-Postmaster Palmer Is the Cause—The Illinois Senator's Resolution for Abolishing Executive Sessions—Democrats Enjoying Special Privileges—Douglass' Successor Sat Upon.

WASHINGTON, D.C., March 22.—[Special.]—The chief incident in the executive session this afternoon was the production by Senator Logan of some offensive partisan literature bearing on ex-Postmaster Palmer's removal, and also on John Oberly's confirmation as Civil-Service Commissioner. The letter which Senator Logan read was from Oberly in his official capacity as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and the General said he proposed at this time to show that Palmer had not been an offensive partisan. When Postmaster Judd was confirmed last January the Republicans had not agreed on the caucus policy with reference to suspended officials. Postmaster-General Vilas, speaking for the President, said there were no charges on file against Mr. Palmer, either as a public officer or as a man. On this backdown by the Administration Mr. Palmer's friends were satisfied and no opposition was offered to Judd's confirmation. As some of the Administration people afterward found it necessary to do a little lying to show they had not been inconsistent, Judd's confirmation did not end the matter. Gen. Logan seized an excellent opportunity to show up the hypocrisy that has pervaded one branch of the reform Administration. While the Post-Office Department had sought to make it appear that Palmer could not have been removed on charges because Oberly's letter was not followed up with the proofs to which he referred, there was a great deal of double-dealing somewhere. In ferreting out the lying by means of the Senate Civil-Service Committee Gen. Logan promises to be quite successful. It is not understood that he is personally unfriendly to Oberly or cares to defeat the Democratic Chairman's confirmation, but the facts will be forced out.

Oberly said tonight that he supposes the letter Logan read was one he wrote to Postmaster-General Vilas last April. He said in it that charges had been made against Palmer which stamped him as an offensive partisan. These charges were that Palmer had permitted the letter-carriers to make out lists of voters, which they had given to the Republican Campaign Committee, and that he had closed the post-office at 4 o'clock the day of the Blaine demonstration in order that the mail-carriers might take part in the procession. The writer then stated that the proof of the charges would be furnished by Democrats in Chicago, and if proved, in his opinion Palmer ought to be discharged, in which event he recommended the appointment of Judd. The letter was signed by Oberly as Chairman of the State Democratic Committee.

⁂

The introduction of Senator Logan's open executive session resolution today means that the Senate must face the issue which has grown out of the controversy with the President. The resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That the sessions of the Senate, commonly known as executive sessions, so far as they apply to nominations, confirmations, or rejections, shall hereafter be held with open doors, and that a public record shall be kept, the same as of legislative sessions.

In announcing that he proposed to call up the resolution at a future day Gen. Logan simply emphasized his declaration of two months ago that he proposed to do all he could to get the doors opened. Similar propositions have been made by Van Wyck, Riddleberger, and Platt. Some of the Senators will be much slower to take a position against the opening of the doors than they have been to declare themselves in the present struggle. It will hardly be possible to make the fight on party lines. The question was up today at the meeting of the Judiciary Committee, but it came out chiefly in the interchange of personalities between Edmunds and Beck. The Kentuckian called up his resolution that all the papers in the Duskin case should be produced in open session. After nearly every member had given his opinion the committee adjourned without taking any action. Beck has now gone so far in upholding open sessions that he can hardly afford to back down like his colleague Blackburn did on the plea that personal preferences must give way to party policy.

⁂

The debate on the controversy with the President, which was continued today by Colquitt of Georgia and Jackson of Tennessee, brought out one point: Democratic Senators seem to have privileges not accorded to their Republican colleagues, nor to the Senate itself. Colquitt produced the papers on file in a department of the Government referring to the removal of one officer and the appointment of his successor. He did so to show that there was no reason why the appointee should not be confirmed because the papers showed that there was nothing against the official or moral character of the suspended official. Senator Logan said he thought it was very queer that a Democrat was able to get information which neither Republicans nor the Senate could, and which was the very information that the Senate waited for before making confirmations. Senator Hoar wanted to know if information was to be given in cases where there were no charges, but not when the disclosure would show something. To this last question Colquitt had no answer, but to Logan he replied that the information was given as a matter of courtesy, a reply which excited derisive laughter on the floor and in the galleries.

Senator Ingalls is going to make a speech on the pending resolutions, and to make it effective he wants some information from the departments about removals under the new Administration. He offered a resolution some time ago calling on the Postmaster-General for the number of changes in fourth-class post-offices since March 4, 1885. For some reason, possibly because the Postmaster-General thought the statement might make a damaging showing in the face of the reform promises of the Administration, this information has not been forthcoming. So this morning Mr. Ingalls offered another resolution asking Mr. Vilas whether he had received the former one and why he had not replied to it. Mr. Ingalls said he did not wish to imply a disposition on the part of the officials to delay the answer, but the fact remained that eighteen days had elapsed since the resolution had passed, and the information had been such that it might have been furnished in a few days at most. The resolution was laid on the table to be printed, by the objection of Senator Cockrell. Two weeks ago First Assistant Postmaster-General Stevenson said there would be no trouble in furnishing the information promptly.

⁂

The flimsy evidence of Commissioner Black to prove his charges against the Dudley administration of the Pension-Office is not impressing Illinois Democrats favorably. The list of cases from the files which the Commissioner produced may be of interest to the friends and comrades of those who are therein named and who have heretofore supposed these pensions were granted strictly on legal proof. The list is as follows:

No. 1. Thomas W. Bennett; certificate No. 204,276.
No. 6. Jesse Eastwood; certificate No. 284,611.
No. 17. Joseph W. Fifer; certificate No. 78,734.
No. 20. John H. Spurrier; certificate No. 248,137.
No. 23. John A. Whitsit; certificate No. 207,395.
No. 24. Alonzo Francisco; certificate No. 276,764.
No. 25. James P. Taylor; certificate No. 206,548.
No. 32. Augustus P. Frink; certificate No. 269,697.
No. 33. Benjamin F. Worrall; certificate No. 59,029.
No. 34. Charles Dupell; certificate No. 104,475.
No. 47. James I. David; certificate No. 108,887.
No. 49. Charles S. Schorck; certificate No. ——.
No. 50. Charles Rowland; certificate No. 260,020.
No. 51. Reuben Neal; certificate No. 275,521.
No. 52. Edward C. Kendrick; certificate No. 211,012.
No. 53. G. Wyatt; certificate No. 272,102.
No. 54. Mark Robinson; certificate No. 204,055.
No. 55. L. Houck, certificate No. 172,269.

⁂

The Democrats on the Senate District Committee felt it their duty to rebuke the President for nominating a colored man to succeed Fred Douglass as District Recorder of Deeds. By the death of Senator Miller of California the committee is left with eight members. Of these the Democratic members are Brown, Vance, Blackburn, and Harris. They all except Brown opposed the confirmation of J. C. Matthews, and Riddleberger sided with them. The Republican members—Messrs. Ingalls, Pike, and Palmer—were reinforced by sly old Joe Brown of Georgia, who was too politic to censure the President. Because of the tie vote Blackburn was authorized to report the nomination adversely. It is uncertain yet whether the Republican majority in the Senate will let the Democratic dislike of the colored race prevent the confirmation of Matthews, but they may show up some of the circumstances which caused the President's call for Fred Douglass' resignation.

While they want to beat Matthews the Democratic Senators are greatly interested in confirming another District appointee, who seems to be more after their own heart. This is the man named Cropley, a hanger-on of the Georgetown Democracy, who has been named for the position of Customs Collector at the Port of Georgetown. It is said that Cropley distinguished himself by proposing the following truly Democratic toast: "Here's to the man who pulled the trigger, shot, and killed the man who freed the nigger." If Mr. Cropley fails to disprove the charges of authorship he will not be Collector of Georgetown much longer.

⁂

Two letters from Secretary Manning were read in executive session declining to furnish the papers in the cases of Collector Wells of Vermont and Surveyor Morton of San Francisco, both suspended.

⁂

Western Postmasters were nominated by the President today as follows:

Illinois—Pullman, Jame Tobin; Hyde Park, Henry D. Jones.
Indiana—Valparaiso, E. Zimmerman.
Minnesota—Wadena, Peter Roscoe; Waseca, D. McLaughlin.
Nebraska—North Bend, Herbert Williams; Valentine, Homer R. Bisbee.

Fourth-class Postmasters in Illinois were appointed as follows:

B. B. Smiley, at Malta, De Kalb County, vice S. Kinsloe, resigned; Dell B. Morrill, at Elburn, Kane County, vice F. S. Morrill, resigned; William H. Darene, at Bourbonnais Grove, Kankakee County, vice Preston Senesac, removed; C. Unbehaun, at Highwood, Lake County, vice Cakewell, removed; W. F. Mitchell, at Milmine, Piatt County, vice H. Barber, removed.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

Suggestions of Chicago Business-Men with Regard to the Bill Now Before Congress.

The following communication has been forwarded to the Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce at Washington by the parties whose names appear below and who represent leading business interests of Chicago:

CHICAGO, March 20.—*To the Honorable the Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce, Washington, D. C.*—GENTLEMEN: The Executive Committee of this association, representing the leading merchants and manufacturers and the transportation interest of the Board of Trade of Chicago, have for some time had under advisement the various bills introduced in the Senate and House of Representatives as affecting in their various aspects the commerce of the country, and unhesitatingly recommend for adoption Senate bill No. 1,532, introduced Feb. 16, 1886, and known as the "Cullom Inter-State Commerce bill."

Among the many reasons why we approve the "Cullom" above other bills seeking to accomplish the same results, we name the following:

First—That the bill provides for a Board of Railway Commissioners who shall give their entire time and attention to the study of the transportation problem, and whose findings shall be prima facie evidence in any United States court.

Second—The science of railroading is too new and as yet too little understood, to be hampered by rigid and unalterable provisions. The power granted the commission gives the operation of the law that elasticity so essential to any law having for its object the regulation of commercial transactions.

Third—The mandatory provisions of the bill are that the rates charged by common carriers shall be reasonable and just. Further than this, and requiring the publicity of rates, National legislation, in our opinion, should not—at present at least—seek to arbitrarily control the great transactions involved in the dealings between the commercial public and the public carriers of the country.

We, however, recommend slight additions and changes to the phraseology of the bill, as follows:

1. That Sec. 2, lines 8 and 9, be made to read: "For doing for him or them a like *and substantially* contemporaneous service in the transportation of a like kind, *but not necessarily the same quantity*, of traffic under substantially similar circumstances."

2. That Sec. 3, lines 5, 6, and 7, be made to read: "Particular description *or quantity* of traffic in any respect whatsoever, or to subject any particular person, company, firm, corporation, or locality, or any particular description *or quantity* of traffic, to any undue act."

3. That the clause "not more than $1,000 for each offense"—Sec. 7, lines 7 and 15—be made to read: "Not *less* than $1,000."

In support of the latter suggestion it has occurred to us that a railroad official, if so disposed, might refer to the act, not with a view of observing its conditions and avoiding its penalties, but of learning the maximum cost for violating its provisions.

4. That Sec. 15, providing that the annual salary of each Commissioner be "$7,500," be changed to read "*not less than* $10,000."

We trust your efforts to secure to the country a just and equitable law prohibiting unjust discrimination and in a measure regulating inter-State commerce without inflicting a burden upon the commercial public or the common carriers will be successful. We are, yours respectfully,

JOHN C. HATELY, Vice-President.
EDWARD T. BLAIR, Secretary.
JOSEPH M. LARIMER, Treasurer.
GEO. M. HOW,
W. H. WHITEHEAD,
O. F. FULLER,
H. J. MCFARLAND,
LOUIS WAMPOLD,
W. W. CATLIN,
GURDON G. MOORE,
JAS. H. MILNE,
EDMUNDS NORTON,
R. H. FLEMING,
GEO. CLARK,
JAS. DEERING,
Executive Committee.

NEWSDEALERS CAN HAVE THE TRIBUNE delivered to them by wagon for two cents per copy every day (except Sunday). No extra charge for delivery. Address orders to City Circulator, Room 6 Tribune Building.

DUDES SOMETIMES FIGHT.

Two of Them Who Loved the Same Girl Ended the Rivalry with Soft Gloves in Three Rounds.

BOSTON, Mass., March 21.—William J. Lester and George Allen, two South End dudes, have been rivals for the hand of a city belle. Their passion culminated last night in a battle with two-ounce gloves. Shortly before midnight four carriages left a well-known hostelry, accompanied by the rivals and their friends. Each carriage took a different direction, but all met in a convenient barn at the Highlands. A ring was formed, and both men stepped lightly into it with fire in their eyes and gloves on their hands. The referee, after posting the youthful aspirants on the meaning of the Marquis of Queensberry rules, called time. For sixty seconds both men sparred with caution, which was replaced by slugging toward the end of the round. Both men appeared fresh in the second round and went to work with a will, Allen getting in some clever blows. With a right lower cut on his opponent's neck he lifted him off his feet. The third round showed Lester to be the better man. He went at Allen in true slugging style, using his left to good advantage and knocking his man off his feet by a good neck blow. Allen failed to come to the scratch for the fourth round. Lester was declared the winner. By the terms of the match Allen will keep away from the girl and let Lester win her if he can.

A VERDICT OF DAMAGES.

Miss Stevens of Fayetteville, Tenn., Wins a Suit Against the Rev. Goodloe Woods for Betrayal.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 22.—[Special.]—The suit of Miss Talitha Stevens against the Rev. Goodloe Woods of Fayetteville, which has been on trial for ten days, terminated today, plaintiff being awarded $5,000. Miss Stevens, who charged Mr. Woods with betrayal, asked for five times the amount named. Woods was formerly a preacher and President of the First National Bank of Fayetteville, is 64 years old, and a man of family. Miss Stevens is 24 years of age and good looking. The two have been acquainted twelve years. About a year ago Miss Stevens brought an action for damages against Woods, claiming that he had ruined her. Both sides were represented by able counsel, and public opinion was divided. Miss Stevens said that after her condition was discovered Woods furnished her with the means of performing an operation, and that, overcome with a sense of her shame, she attempted suicide on three occasions. A brother-in-law of Miss Stevens swore that Woods had insulted his wife, and confessed to her that he had ruined her sister. Mr. Woods has always stood very high, and witnesses testified in high terms to his character.

HOLMES AND LOWELL GOING TO EUROPE.

BOSTON, Mass., March 22.—Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes and Mr. James Russell Lowell are to cross the ocean together in the course of three weeks. Their intention at first was to take passage in the Oregon on her first trip from this port. As it is, they will probably sail on the Catalonia. Dr. Holmes has never been abroad but once, and that was fifty-one years ago, when the study of medicine seemed more vital to his interests than the pursuit of literature. How far his travels will carry him on the Continent has not been absolutely determined, but he will return to this country in the fall. While in Europe Dr. Holmes and Mr. Lowell will be together, and may possibly return by the same steamer.

GLADSTONE RETREATING.

THE GRAND OLD MAN TURNS ANOTHER COMPLETE SOMERSET.

It Is Stated that There Never Was Any Foundation for the Statement that He Wanted a Loan to Secure the Money to Buy Out the Landlords of Ireland—The Cabinet Members Trying to Adjust Their Differences.

LONDON, March 22.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—Mr. Gladstone is to be credited with another somerset, if the rumor that prevails tonight in the lobbies of the House of Commons is correct—and it is confidently asserted by those who ought to know—that there has never been any foundation for the statement that he intended to ask authority to issue a loan in order to secure funds to carry out his scheme to buy out the real-estate owners of Ireland. But it is impossible to gage the Premier's intentions. He has such a well-known habit of putting out feelers that this last report may or may not be correct.

Another version is to the effect that the Premier in his scheme proposes the appointment of a commission of experts to fix the value of the various land properties in Ireland, which at these valuations are to be handed over to the possession of the Government in exchange for consols. In this way Ireland is to be made a debtor to the Empire for the entire amount paid to the landlords, together with interest, the whole sum to be repaid into the Imperial Treasury by Ireland in installments within fifty years, at the end of which time the lessees are to become the owners. This plan involves a domestic arrangement between the Government of Ireland and the tenants—Ireland becoming the tenant of the Empire and subletting to the occupiers at sums whose aggregate will include rent, taxes, etc., to meet the interest on the consols and create a sinking fund for their final liquidation. It necessarily involves home rule.

Some very singular revelations as to the methods by which Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet was formed are promised to immediately follow the collapse which is now admitted to be imminent. The substance of these disclosures has long since been cabled to America in the form of intimations that the Ministry was at the best a compromise body and hints of the presence in the Cabinet of an element that would ultimately contribute more largely to its downfall than would an adverse parliamentary vote or any other circumstance. In a letter published in today's *Times* Mr. Edward Heneage, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, is cited as having publicly said that his only reason for joining the Government was that he might be in a position to assist at the proper time in its overthrow, upon the development of the Premier's Irish policy. The almost absolute certainty that others in the Cabinet share Mr. Heneage's mission strengthens the belief that the possibility of averting a crisis is very remote. The intense antagonism of the Radicals to the land-purchase scheme, as an admission of the landlords' rights, resembles in many respects the opposition of the Abolitionists of the North to the principle of compensating the slaveholders of the South.

The Earl of Rosebery, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, today held a conference with Mr. Gladstone. The Cabinet has not been summoned to a special meeting today, although it was rumored Saturday that the political situation would render such a summons necessary. Mr. John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland; Earl Granville, Secretary for the Colonies; Earl Spencer, ex-Irish Viceroy and now President of the Council, and Mr. Gladstone are discussing plans for the adjustment of the differences at present disturbing the Cabinet.

Mr. Gladstone occupied his usual seat in the House of Commons this afternoon. He appeared to be in excellent health and spirits.

Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons looked unusually weak, weary, and perplexed. While yet merely a listener during a motion by Mr. Howard Vincent to increase the estimates for volunteers, Mr. Gladstone's face flushed and he appeared laboring under great excitement. This broke out in his answering speech, which was vehemently delivered and with many personalities. He, however, beat the motion, but by a narrow majority of 21. The *Telegraph* calls his speech a lecture and "a sound castigation administered to the luckless Howard Vincent and an opposition almost too astonished to groan." But it apologetically adds: "His perplexities are grave enough to excuse a certain disturbance of mental equanimity." The Tory *Post* is, however, bitter on the speech, describing the Premier as violating etiquet in not allowing the War Minister to answer Mr. Vincent, and as using "the language of passion, sarcasm, and abuse." Even the Liberal *News* describes the speech as one "of extraordinary vehemence."

Riotous Socialist Demonstrations in Belgium—A Bloody Fight Between Troops and Anarchists.

BRUSSELS, March 22.—The earlier reports of the Anarchistic riot at Temeppe, Tilleur, and Seraing, in Belgium, Saturday night last, were all far short of the actual truth. A great amount of property was damaged and ruined at each place by the rioters. At Liege, the same night, there was an open conflict between the troops which had been massed there for the protection of the place and a large body of Anarchists who were marching against the town for the purpose of attacking the town and looting it. The fight was severe and prolonged, but finally resulted in the repulse of the Anarchists. They were not driven from the field, however, until the troops charged upon them with fixed bayonets. A large number of men on both sides were injured. Some idea of the serious nature of the Anarchistic demonstration may be formed from the fact that today no less than 6,000 regular troops are on duty guarding the district disturbed by the rioters Saturday.

The gendarmes and the strikers at Seraing were engaged in a conflict today and both sides were firing on each other. Many persons were wounded. At Liege no disorders have yet occurred today.

A Shrewd Scoundrel Arrested Who Had Swindled Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Parnell, and Others—He Tries to Kill Himself in Jail.

LONDON, March 22.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—Patrick Noonan of Rathkeale, County Limerick, one of the leading athletes of Ireland, was arrested at Cork today upon a warrant charging him with forgery and other criminal offenses. When searched by the police letters from Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Parnell, Lord Salisbury, Michael Davitt, and other eminent men were found in his pockets, showing that he had collected from those gentlemen considerable sums of money, ostensibly for the relief of the family of Daniel Curtin, who was murdered by moonlighters at Molahaffe last November. Other papers were found in his possession indicating that his collections for the pretended purpose of relieving the Curtins had been very large in the aggregate and showing contributors to that charitable object to have been numerous and liberal, but inquiry discloses the fact that the Curtins have never received a penny through him, nor do they know him. Noonan was for some time recently the guest of Mr. C. W. Bagger, the master of the Dubalion fox hounds at Doneraile, County Cork, as the supposed representative of a leading sporting newspaper of London. His good address and intimate knowledge of sporting affairs enabled him to correctly personate the character he had assumed, as he was extensively feted and lionized. About two hours after he was locked up a keeper visited Noonan's cell and found him lying insensible upon the floor in a pool of blood. Examination showed that he had severed an artery with a piece of glass, and he would have bled to death if the visit of his keeper had been delayed a few minutes longer. His condition is critical, but the surgeon has hopes of saving his life.

British News—The Government Withdrawing Its Egyptian Forces to Assouan—The Government Not Disposed to Appoint a Special Silver Commissioner.

LONDON, March 22.—Mr. H. Campbell-Bannerman, Secretary for War, announced that the Government had withdrawn the British troops on the Nile to Assouan. This action, he said, was in pursuance of the general purpose of the Government to evacuate Egypt as far as practicable, and in view of the fact that the occupation of Assouan is sufficient to defend the frontier of Egypt proper.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to Mr. Goschen, said the Government was not disposed to appoint a special committee to examine into and report upon the silver question, because the special commission which was now inquiring into the causes of the depression of trade would in all probability cover the silver question in its work.

Capt. Luke, the Government relief Commissioner who has been distributing supplies to the starving fishermen in the Western Islands, telegraphed from Clifden, County Galway, to Mr. John Morley today that the distress prevailing among the people inhabiting the islands and the mainland coast is even worse than has been represented by the reports sent to London by the sufferers themselves. Government aid and the establishment of public works to enable the impoverished people to earn bread are, Capt. Luke says, imperative in order to save the people from death.

The *Economist*, discussing the Oregon case, says it is sure that many claims will be made against the owners of the vessel for losses ensuing from her sinking. It believes that the Salvage Court will, in all cases coming before it, be certain to make liberal awards.

The *News* has an editorial on the disaster headed: "A Fantom Ship," in which it says: "The theory of explosion fits the facts more accurately than that of collision. This view is not accepted in New York, where, however, the mysterious character of the accident is more felt day by day."

The Dowager Duchess of Norfolk is dead.

The immigration from Ireland for the year 1885 was 62,420, against 76,043 during the year previous.

The Prince of Wales has consented to act as patron of the Baden-Baden international races.

Germany—Emperor William Celebrates His Eighty-ninth Birthday—He Is Completely Restored to Health.

BERLIN, March 22.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—Today the grand old warrior has celebrated his 89th birthday, and throughout the Fatherland there is rejoicing. From every part of Europe, from America, and from distant Africa congratulations have poured in all day. One of the first telegrams to arrive was from the Pope. German Kings and Princes have brought to the Kaiser assurances of their love and admiration, and Berlin is thronged with enthusiastic crowds who seem as if they would never tire of singing love songs in his honor. The rejoicings may be said to have begun Saturday, when the Kaiser, accompanied by the Kaiserinn, his children, grandchildren, and several illustrious guests, including the Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden, delighted the hearts of his subjects by reappearing for the first time since his recent accident at the Schauspielhaus, where he sat some time watching the tableaux vivants organized for the benefit of a Roman Catholic charity.

The Kaiser will enter his ninetieth well, hearty, and happy. Long before he had left his couch this morning thousands of Berlinese had assembled outside the palace, watching for his appearance at the historic window. When at last the old hero, having got through the ordeal of receiving the official greetings, showed himself the air was rent with deafening cheers.

The first person who entered the Kaiser's study today was the Kaiserinn. The meeting of the aged couple was very affecting. Hardly had they embraced when the ushers tapped at the door and introduced the court marshal, Count von Puckler, who, being blind and decrepit, had to be led to his master to congratulate him. Then came Count Perfoneher, chief marshal of the household. Soon after a long array of distinguished arrivals drove up to the palace, including the Crown Prince and Princess, the King of Saxony, the Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden, and the Prince and Princess William with their three little sons, each carrying a bouquet in his hand, which he presented to his great-grandsire with a pretty speech learned for the occasion.

The most touching incident of the day was a pilgrimage of the imperial family to a little oak cradle in which the Emperor lay just eighty-nine years ago. It is still as good as new, and lately did service for the Kaiser's great-grandchildren, the sons of Prince William.

Knowing the Kaiser's love of flowers, many of his subjects, rich and poor, also sent bouquets. Some sent costly azaleas, camellias, and baskets of fragrant roses and jasmine from the Riviera. Others sent bunches of the Emperor's favorit corn flower, while Baron Bleichroder showed his devotion to the Empire by adorning the base of Frederick the Great's statue in front of the schloss with a perfect bank of the rarest hothouse plants. The Chancellor and the Princess Bismarck reached the palace about noon with several Ministers and a brilliant group of Generals. The reception was continually interrupted by the coming and going of messengers, bearing presents, letters, and dispatches. At 4 o'clock, when the imperial family sat down to dinner with the royal guests of the Crown Prince's palace, the Kaiser was glad enough for a little rest.

Berlin made a brave display of bunting in the sovereign's honor. From thousands of roofs the imperial standard fluttered gayly beside the Prussian colors. As the afternoon wore on the crowds grew denser—at one time, while the gala carriages were driving away from the schloss—dangerously so. Happily the exuberant demonstrations in the streets led to no accidents. Prince Bismarck looked a trifle bent and very bald, but his eyes were bright and his manner as gallant, when he bowed his thanks to the women who clustered round him, as twenty years ago. At dusk Berlin was magnificently illuminated and the city is still ablaze with lights and filled with jubilation.

A Wonderful Discovery of a Petroleum Bed in Upper Egypt—Energetic Government Preparations to Develop the New Find.

CAIRO, March 22.—The Government survey of the Egyptian territory in which petroleum was recently discovered has revealed the fact that the geological formation of the district indicates the existence of a large oil-field. The authorities have ordered a number of borings to be immediately made for the purpose of defining the field, and have set about developing the yield of petroleum on the largest possible scale.

LONDON, March 22.—The discovery of an oil-field in Upper Egypt has attracted attention here. The *Times* correspondent at Suez says the discovery of the oil was made by Nubar Pasha's expedition into the Soudan and states that the geological formation of the country indicates the undoubted presence of oil in large deposits and in more than one stratum. The correspondent avers that even with the present extremely crude means of lifting petroleum to the surface there has been obtained from a single well as much as twelve to fifteen barrels a day. The specific gravity of the fluid thus far obtained is reported at 38. The territory is not far from the Red Sea coast and is described as easily accessible.

General Notes from Abroad.

LONDON, March 22.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—As further details of the elopement from Pau of Mrs. Neilson-Winthrop with Count Gontaut Biron come to light the story becomes more painful, and the sympathy which at first was abundantly extended to the husband is now being transferred to the wife. This feeling is largely founded upon the impression which obtains among the friends of the woman that her mind had become disordered by continued domestic unhappiness, the result of her husband's cruelty and neglect.

WARSAW, March 22.—The exodus of Jews from Russia Poland has reached extraordinary figures. The statistics show that during the year 1885 no less than 20,150 left the country for America, to say nothing of those who emigrated elsewhere.

BERNE, March 22.—The Canton of Ticino, the southernmost in the Republic, and whose population is almost entirely Catholic, has, by a popular vote, adopted a law of cantonal Ultramontane government, placing the local affairs entirely in the hands of the clergy.

BRUSSELS, March 22.—Denmark, Dutch, and French brewers have become alarmed at the great increase in their respective countries in the consumption of beer from Germany, particularly at Munich, and have in combination sent a committee of thirty-five experts into Germany to find out how to equal the Germans in brewing operations.

PARIS, March 22.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—One Guesdon, who pretended to sell pills made of the fat of M. Pasteur's rabbits, alleging that they would cure hydrophobia, toothache, glanders, cholera, and all other ills men and beasts are heir to, was brought into police court at the instance of a market gardener named Quinond, to whom he had sold some pills. The magistrate found they were made of bread crumbs, the prisoner's hands accounting for their black color. Guesdon went to prison for two months.

The donations for the proposed Pasteur institute amount to 407,500 francs. The largest, 62,500 francs, was from Mme. Heine.

NEWSDEALERS CAN HAVE THE TRIBUNE delivered to them by wagon for two cents per copy every day (except Sunday). No extra charge for delivery. Address orders to City Circulator, Room 6 Tribune Building.

NORTHERNERS IN FLORIDA.

During Feoruary 12,279 Northerners visited Jacksonville, Fla.

A THREATENED NEIGHBORHOOD.

Real Estate in the Vicinity of the Water-Works Threatened with Submersion by the Waters of the Lake—The Work of the Waves Saturday Night and Sunday.

High winds prevailed on the lake from the northeast during Saturday night and Sunday morning, and created a very heavy sea, which, together with the unusually high water, gave the inhabitants along the Lake-Front in the neighborhood of Pearson and Pine streets a great deal of uneasiness while the storm lasted. The two-story brick residence of Mr. F. E. Crane, at No. 137 Pearson street, stood more than half a block from the shore line six years ago, but the breakers of Sunday's storm dashed up over the masonry surrounding the yard and against the house with such force as to shake it from basement to roof, threatening to carry it away bodily. Opposit the foot of Pearson street the shore protection consisted of a gangway breakwater belonging to the Delaware Boat Club and a wall of masonry three feet in thickness, against which the roadbed lay. The breakwater was the first to give way to the force of the waves, and then the stone wall crumbled to pieces at one place causing a breach of about fifty feet. The earth then rapidly collapsed, and in an incredibly short space of time more than half the roadbed was washed out, causing all traffic to be suspended until yesterday morning, when a fence was constructed so as to keep people from going near the bank, which was likely to cave in at any moment.

Those who owned lots a few years ago along the shore line between Oak and Pearson streets would have had difficulty in locating them yesterday. There are many fresh breaks in the Lake-Shore drive. The breakwater of twisted brush, sunk with stone, put down about four years ago, is out of sight. The lake is three and one-half feet higher now than when the breakwater was put in. A new breakwater was begun late last year at the North avenue pier, and work will be prosecuted on it as soon as possible.

DO YOU KNOW that you can buy THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE *every day in the week (except Sunday) for 3 cents per copy; or you can have it delivered at your door by carrier every morning for 15 cents per week?*

INGENUITY REWARDED.

A Much-Named German's Explanation of a Breach of the City Laws Relating to Peddling.

"You may have been laboring under the impression that a license to permit your brother to peddle was sufficient to allow you to do likewise, but you are mistaken. If you want to peddle you must have a license in your own name. Another thing that I desire to mention in this connection is the statement of the officer that you were peddling rotten apples, a very bad feature of your case."

So spoke Justice White yesterday to Jacob Schachtschneider, an ignorant-looking German who was charged with violation of all the ordinances relating to peddling.

"Vy, mein bruder he was de cause of dis bizness," said the prisoner, "I don do dis peddle bizness meinself, but mein bruder vas sick, no, mein bruder's vife vas sick, yah, das ist so. Ven der toctor come an' say it vas a boy, yah, he no vork dot day, so I takes der vagon an' goes mit dem apples out."

"Humph! So you have a new member of the family, eh? Humph! How many an'achtschnak—Schnank—Schaank—whatever the p does that make?"

"Ony eight, yah, das is recht, pot vas me, und Herman, und Wilhelmine, and Heinrich, und——"

"Never mind going over the list. I have no doubt it is a very pleasant family, and takes a lot of money to feed, but you should not peddle without a license, even to help your brother out of his trouble. The officer says that no name was on the wagon, which was very wrong."

"Name, yah, das is a goot name—Schachtschneider—I find 'em on der paper; see, there he is."

"It was on the wagon," said the court, speaking very slowly and putting on a very severe expression.

"De vagon. O, I understood you now, yah, him no on vagon, you see, it so leetle a vagon der vas not room on the side of him for dot name Schachtschneider, not much, so I put 'Schachts' on one side of him und 'Schneider' on der udder; dot make him alles reicht."

"Discharged," said the Judge, and then he leaned back in his easy chair and pretended to sneeze.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A Just Comparison.

If an express train is an "imitation" of a stage coach, then Benson's Plasters are imitations of the plasters which preceded them. Certain, safe, and quick.

NEVERTHELESS TRUE.

Twelve to one! Heavy odds. Yet it is true that one Benson's Plaster is worth a dozen of any other kind. Try them and you will concede it.

Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she was a Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Angostura Bitters are indorsed by all the leading physicians and chemists for their purity and wholesomeness. Beware of counterfeits, and ask your grocer and druggist for the genuine article, prepared by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

Coughs, Colds, and Sore Throat quickly relieved by "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*." 25c. a box.

Weeks' ROBES-ET-MANTEAUX

IMPORTER OF

Exclusive Fabrics in Silk and Wool.

Cloth Gowns and Coats,

SPECIALLY DESIGNED

Wedding Trousseaux.

15 East Van Buren-st., Chicago.

(Between Wabash and Michigan-avs.)

WAUKESHA'S

PUREST WATER, FROM

ACME MINERAL SPRING.

DELIVERED IN ANY PART OF THE CITY.

10 Gallons for $1.00.

No. 2444 Cottage Grove-av.

Telephone No. 8174.

Drink the World-Renowned

BETHESDA.

The Purest and Finest Table Water in the World.

DELIVERED IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.

No. 146 State-st.

Telephone No. 87.

STECK

BABY GRANDS stand unrivaled in power and quality of tone.

HORACE BRANCH,

208 State-st., Sole Agent.

PIANO.

REAL ESTATE!

Bought, Sold, and Rented on Commission.

MONEY to LOAN

On Real Estate at Lowest Rates.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

"Gold" AND "Silver"

FINE DRESS SHIRTS

AT

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO.'S

America's Greatest and Safest Clothiers,

Cor. Clark and Madison-sts.

THESE SHIRTS

Now easily lead all other brands, because they are the cheapest and the best. Manufactured from choice, selected materials, on approved patterns, by experienced operators, they possess all the desirable features of other makes, combined with many valuable improvements controlled by the manufacturers. The market is filled with alleged shirts, carelessly made from inferior materials, which can only be relied upon in one respect, namely, to give perfect dissatisfaction. Against such goods we place with confidence the "GOLD" and "SILVER" Shirts, which are superior in quality, correct in style, and perfect in fit and finish. Shirts bearing the "Gold" or "Silver" brands can be depended upon. Gentlemen trying them will be pleased with their exact fit and elegant finish, while in addition they are so faced and reinforced as to give twice the service of ordinary goods.

Great Sale of "Gold" and "Silver" Shirts.

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO.'S SOLID CLOTHING HOUSE,

Cor. Clark and Madison-sts.

GUARANTEED AS ADVERTISED TRADE MARK

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER

State and Madison-sts.

Keeping Down THE Prices!

For 15 years we have been advocating Low Prices.

* * * *

It would be difficult to mention the name of any other house which has done the same.

Colossal Sale OF First Prize Medal

COLORED GROS GRAIN

DRESS SILKS!

In some sixty New Spring Shades,

BEGINS TODAY.

OPENING SALE PRICE, 80c

The manufacturer of these Silks Challenges the World for WEAR!

State and Madison-sts.

TO RENT.

Merchants' Building,

Northwest corner Washington and La Salle-sts.

LARGE AND EXTRA LARGE ROOMS

FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES.

Elegant Offices En Suite.

This building is undergoing thorough repairs, and is unexcelled in cleanliness, service, and location. Special inducements offered to responsible parties seeking permanent quarters.

Apply Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday at Room 21 on the premises; after that at 59 Unity Building, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT!

DESIRABLE OFFICES

IN

TRIBUNE BUILDING.

Apply to WM. C. DOW, Room 10.

TO RENT, WITH POWER.

Do not move into dark, uncomfortable quarters or an unprofitable locality, but buy an "OTTO" GAS ENGINE, own your own power, and choose a place to suit your business. The "Otto" Engine is safe, reliable, and most economical power obtained.

SCHLEICHER, SHUMM & CO.,

214 Randolph-st., Chicago.

TO RENT.

Part of store 94 State-st., with two-thirds of show-window. A fine upright showcase for sale.

ADAMS & WESTLAKE MFG. CO.

TO RENT.

57 MICHIGAN-AV.,

Four-Story and Basement Stone Building.

J. C. MAGILL & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between R. E. Dewey and J. C. Deacon, under the firm name of R. E. Dewey & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

R. E. Dewey will continue the business at 99 and 92 West Van Buren-st. R. E. DEWEY.

Chicago, March 18, 1886. J. C. DEACON.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

IMPORTANT SALE.

Linen Department.

ON MAIN FLOOR.

THREE SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS

For This Tuesday Morning.

Item No. 1.

48 pcs. 68-in. Bleached Damask, as ordinarily sold for $1, now

75c.

Item No. 2.

150 doz. 3-4 Heavy Double Damask Napkins, as usually sold at $4.50, now

$2.95.

(The cause of this remarkable reduction is from the fact of there only being one pattern left of the goods.

Item No. 3.

A miscellaneous lot of about 500 doz. Towels of different sizes and qualities; all will be sold at the uniform price of

20c each.

COME EARLY TO SECURE CHOICE.

White Goods Dept.

GREATEST BARGAIN SALE OF THE SEASON IN Basement Salesroom.

Lot 1.

125 pieces Fine Leno Stripes worth 18c, at

10c.

Lot 2.

150 pieces Mill Plaids, as sold at 15c, at

10c.

Lot 3.

228 pieces India Lawn Plaids worth 20c at

12c.

Lot 4.

225 pieces India Linen at

12c.

In ecru or white. This lot will only be sold for the balance of the week as they cannot be duplicated for less than 20c.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

117 to 123 State Street.

Branch, 22d-st. and Wabash-av.

CARSON PIRIE & CO.

Madison and Peoria-sts.

SPECIAL DRESS GOODS BARGAINS.

50 pieces 44-inch All-Wool "HINDOO CLOTHS,"

The most desirable fabric of the Spring season,

50c a yard.

100 pcs. 24-in. Silk and Wool PONGEES,

25c a yard.

Twelve Embroidered ROBE PATTERNS,

"All-Wool Venetians," Each

$5, worth $15.

"On Our Cheap Tables" we offer extraordinary inducements in

WOOL DRESS GOODS AT

10c, 12½c, 15c a yd.

CARSON PIRIE & CO.

Madison and Peoria-sts.

"Elegant Assortment" OF NEW CARPETS.

Wilton Velvets, Moquettes, Body & Tapestry Brussels, Ingrains, AND RUGS.

Special Inducements THIS WEEK.

Five-Frame Body Brussels, $1.00 yd. New Patterns.

Roxbury Tapestry Carpets, Best Manufactured, 75c yd.

We carry the largest stock of Pianos and Organs in the World, and sell all grades of instruments at lowest prices for cash or on time payments. We have the Chickering, Hallet & Davis, Emerson, and Kimball Pianos and Kimball Organs. A candid comparison of prices and quality of goods is invited.

W. W. Kimball Co.

State & Adams-sts.

CELLULOID COLLARS AND CUFFS.—Beauty, Neatness, and Economy. Require no laundrying. Retain shape and finish through months of wear in any climate. Illustrated Fashion Plates of new styles and prices, by mail on application.

BARNES & CO., 56 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

A Beethoven Sonata, a Bach Chromatic Phantasie, can only be fully appreciated when rendered upon one of your Pianofortes. RICHARD WAGNER.

STEINWAY.

LYON & HEALY,

STATE & MONROE-STS.

Sixth Ward.

Messrs. George Lampe, Aug. Zoellner, Aug. Juers, Ed. Pauch, Henry Bartels, and others—Gentlemen: Your call on me to accept a nomination for Alderman of the Sixth Ward has been placed in my hands, and I extend to you, one and all, my most sincere thanks for such a highly complimentary testimonial of your confidence towards me. But after mature consideration I feel compelled to decline, and to state that I am not a candidate for the position of an Alderman. Very respectfully, G. SCHAAR.

69 Blue Island-av.

Assignee Sale of GERALD PIERCE & CO., 122 DEARBORN-ST.

Plush Collar and Cuff Boxes, Photograph Albums, etc., regardless of cost. Assignee Sale.

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

CONTINUED DISSATISFACTION IN EAST-BOUND FREIGHT CIRCLES.

Charges and Countercharges of Rate-Cutting Being Bandied About by the Heads of the Various Roads—No Prospect of Abatement in the Transcontinental War—Rates to the Standard Oil Monopoly—Items.

The meeting of the Central Traffic Association at Commissioner Blanchard's office tomorrow is looked forward to by railroad officials interested in east-bound freight traffic with much anxiety. Since the organization of the association many complications have arisen that are likely to lead to serious trouble. The attempt of the trunk lines to dictate to the members of the Central Traffic Association and to manipulate them entirely in the interest and for the benefit of the trunk lines has antagonized most of the "affiliated" Western roads. Several of these, although they have joined the Central Traffic Association, refuse to sign the trunk-line contract, and consequently whenever there are any reports about cutting east-bound rates they are charged by Commissioner Fink with the offense. Some spicy correspondence regarding this matter has lately passed between Mr. Fink and the managers of some of those roads, in which Mr. Fink was plainly given to understand that he was meddling with business in which he had no concern, and that he had better devote his attention to the trunk lines themselves than to their Western connections. It is generally admitted that east-bound freight-rates have not been maintained lately, but the Western roads claim that they are in nowise responsible for it, but that it is due to the violation by the trunk lines themselves. The bulk of traffic has lately gone via the Lackawanna from Buffalo to New York, and the latter is openly charged with making special concessions to Western shippers. Mr. Fink has been investigating these charges, but could obtain no evidence to show that they were true. It is claimed that he did not care to discover any irregularities. This matter was brought before the Trunk Line Executive Committee a day or two ago. President Sloan emphatically denied that he was cutting the rates, and therefore the committee decided that no action was necessary to meet the alleged irregularities. The Western roads are not satisfied with this decision, and they think that determined action is required in order to secure a strict maintenance of rates. As it is, east-bound percentages cannot be equalized. Great difficulty is being found in evening up balances because shippers refuse to have their freight diverted over other roads than those over which they consign it. As lately most of the freight was consigned over the Lackawanna, the other trunk lines west of Buffalo insist that the Western lines must give the business to them if so directed by the Commissioner. They refused to do this, however, on the ground that they have no legal right to divert business especially consigned over certain roads. The trunk lines now threaten that if this diversion of business by shippers (who they claim are doing it simply to break down the rates) is not stopped it will be met by the formation of a money pool and a diversion of business based upon the percentages carried during 1885. This, however, is considered a mere bluff, as there is no chance under existing circumstances to secure the consent of all the roads to such an arrangement.

Another question that will cause considerable debate is the proposed reduction in east-bound freight rates. East-bound shipments from Western points have become so light during the last few weeks that the roads are not earning enough to pay expenses. Most of the business now coming here from the West goes into elevators to take the lake lines when navigation opens to take advantage of the low lake rates. Most of the Western connections of the trunk lines are clamoring for a reduction in rates in order to stimulate traffic, but the trunk lines are opposing such a reduction, and have decided that no reduction in rates shall be made until navigation is open. The trunk lines are doing this for purely selfish reasons, as they will get the bulk of the lake shipments at Eastern lake ports after navigation is open, and the higher the through rail rates the higher will be their proportion of the rates from Eastern lake ports to the seaboard. As the power of making east-bound rates is vested in the Western lines the trunk lines may yet be thwarted in their attempt to keep up the present prohibition rates.

Another serious problem to be solved will be to agree upon a percentage basis of rates from the various junction points in the territory of the Central Traffic Association. The Percentage Committee held a two days' session last week without reaching a result. It will meet again this morning, but there are no indications that it will be able to agree upon a report before the general meeting of the Central Traffic Association convenes tomorrow.

The Transcontinental War.

Mr. C. W. Smith, Vice-President of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, is in the city. He says nothing is being done at present to bring the transcontinental war to an end. His company is not pushing the fight, but is simply acting on the defensive. No proposition has yet been made which his company could consistently accept. It is willing to have the difficulty arbitrated, but only upon the condition of forming a double pool—one on Southern business and another on Northern business. The Northern lines were not concerned in the Southern California business, and therefore ought not to be parties to a pool on that business. The Southern Pacific thus far had taken a very arbitrary position, and so long as it persisted in this it was useless to talk about settling the war.

Freight and passenger rates from Chicago to California points remain as heretofore announced. Owing to the inauguration of a strike by the switchmen of all the roads centering in Kansas City yesterday morning no freight via Kansas City is taken, and the railroads are also holding back on business via other Missouri River points for fear that the strike might spread to those points at any moment. So long as the strikes continue it is therefore not likely that any further reductions in California freight rates will be made.

Railroad Rates to the Standard Oil Monopoly.

A circular recently issued for the information of railroad companies on the Pacific coast shows that the Standard Oil Company has used transcontinental lines to ruin competitors and build up its monopoly as it has used Eastern roads to accomplish the same objects. This circular gives notice that, owing to the transcontinental railroad war and the cutting of freight rates, the Standard's contract for a special rate from Chicago westward has been abrogated. It appears that under this contract the company's oil was carried from Chicago to California for 72½ cents per 100 pounds, while all other shippers were obliged to pay a rate of $1.20. The contract has been in force since 1884. The roads that have been used in this way to give to this company complete control of the oil trade of the Pacific slope were built in part with Government money and the proceeds of the sale of public lands. The facts in the case furnish a strong argument in support of a proper regulation of inter-State commerce by law.

Railroads Fares and State Fairs.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 22.—[Special.]—The committee appointed at the late meeting of the International Association of Fairs and Expositions to consider the matter of transportation of passengers and exhibits has prepared a preliminary report in which, among other things, the following appears:

The question of transportation is of such paramount importance that the committee asks for more time for consultation with railroad officials. Parties who have no interest in and do not attend fairs should not be permitted to take advantage of low rates obtained for the patrons, and to prevent such imposition it is suggested that the railroad officials sell an admission ticket to fairs with each excursion ticket sold on account of the low rates. The committee recommends that all the members of this organization correspond without unnecessary delay with a standing committee to be appointed on transportation, to the end that said committee may be fully informed of rates heretofore granted, and that necessary arrangements may be made with the railroad officials for the fairs of 1886.

The East-Bound Pool in Danger.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 22.—[Special.]—The east-bound pool is undergoing a severe strain this week. Commissioner Blanchard has instructed Joint-Agent Doherty to notify the Bee-Line and Indiana, Bloomington & Western each to turn over to the Pan-Handle 500 tons of freight, and the Wabash to turn over 500 tons to the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis. The Wabash people ask for time to consider the matter. The other two, however, have begun grudgingly to comply and sent in a car-load or two today. The action of the Wabash is anxiously awaited, as on it depends the future of the pool. Commissioner Richardson of the Chicago and Ohio River pool came here from Chicago and, sending for the representatives of the Vandalia, Indianapolis & St. Louis and Indianapolis, Decatur & St. Louis, calmly informed them their roads had been taken into the pool and would be held to account in the future for the cutting of rates. The roads declined the honor.

Illinois Central Profiting by the Strike.

MATTOON, Ill., March 22.—[Special.]—The Illinois Central Railroad is doing a tremendous freight business because of the strike on the Gould system. The road fairly swarms with freight-trains hauling through freight by circuitous routes around the strike region. Freight of this class has become so heavy that local freight is taken subject to delay. At nearly every way-station on the Indianapolis & St. Louis car-loads of through freight are side-tracked to await the breaking up of the strike to pass to their destination.

Illinois Central Claims.

GALENA, Ill., March 22.—[Special.]—In the railroad condemnation suit on trial in this city before Judge William Brown of the Circuit Court, testimony was taken today with a view of fixing the damages to the Illinois Central Company for the lands taken by the Chicago, Burlington & Northern from Portage Curve, in this county, to the Wisconsin State line. The damage was placed at $300,000—about $24,000 to the mile. The Illinois Central's estimate of the damage is $500,000.

Items.

Mr. E. P. Ripley, General Freight Agent of the Burlington, will leave for an extended trip through California in a day or two.

A meeting of the General Freight Agents of the Chicago & Grand Trunk, Lake Shore, and Michigan Central will be held in this city today to establish uniform rates to and from Michigan competing and local points.

Mr. Fred Wild telegraphs that he has not accepted the Commissionership of the Kansas City Freight Bureau, as reported a day or two ago. He was offered the position by a majority of the Board of Directors but declined, preferring to remain in regular railroad service.

President H. C. Nutt of the Atlantic & Pacific Railway announces that arrangements are being made for the construction of the first seventy-five miles of the Arizona Mineral Belt Railroad, and that the company has entered into a guarantee traffic contract with it, by the terms of which, while making liberal provision for the payment of interest upon its bonds, the Atlantic & Pacific secures a joint ownership of this new road.

The Burlington & Missouri River has awarded a contract for the construction of 150 miles of road northwest from Grand Island in addition to 100 miles previously let, which will bring the northwest terminus nearly, if not quite, to Chadron. The work is to be completed the present season, with the evident intention of pushing into Deadwood next year. That the company means business is evidenced by the energetic manner in which work has been inaugurated. The construction of this line will no doubt lead to serious competition between the Burlington and Northwestern Railroads for the Black Hills traffic.

DO YOU KNOW that you can buy THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE *every day in the week (except Sunday) for 3 cents per copy; or you can have it delivered at your door by carrier every morning for 15 cents per week?*

OBITUARY MATTERS.

W. T. Caton.

JOLIET, Ill., March 22.—[Special.]—W. T. Caton, the youngest brother of Judge Caton of Ottawa, died in this city today of old age, being about 71 years old.

[Deceased had been a prominent citizen of Will County for nearly forty years, and previous to his moving to Joliet, fifteen years ago, was the active manager of the Caton stock-farm, ten miles west of Joliet. At the latter place he lived the retired life of a wealthy farmer, and was engaged in no business pursuit. He leaves a wife and four grown children, one of his daughters being the wife of T. A. Mason, a lumber merchant of Joliet.]

Tuthill King's Funeral.

The funeral of Mr. Tuthill King took place from the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. J. P. Ross, No. 428 Washington boulevard. Dr. Ross was at Lookout Mountain when he received word to come immediately to Thomasville, Ga., where Mr. Tuthill King was very sick. Dr. Ross at once went there, but when he arrived it was too late. Mr. King reached Thomasville Friday night and Tuesday morning died of pneumonia.

The Rev. Dr. Bascom, who was Mr. King's pastor more than forty years ago, offered prayer, after which the Rev. Thomas Parry read the Scriptures. Dr. Barrows of the First Presbyterian Church, of which deceased was a member at the time of his death, then in warm terms eulogized Mr. King. He said he was not only a notable but an old man. It was in 1804 that this man was born. Thomas Jefferson was then President, and only five years had passed since the death of the Father of His Country. Fort Dearborn was then being built, and Chicago did not yet exist. There were no steamships; no railroads; no telegraphs, and it was a slow world. And yet Mr. King's life went back into that remote past. He was 29 when the Town of Chicago was incorporated, and when the old First Church was founded. He had gone to South America and came back to Chicago one year after its incorporation. The speaker pictured the difference between the Chicago of old and the modern one, and characterized Mr. King as a man of strong convictions, strong feelings and impulses, a very strong nature, and as years passed by he grew sweeter as he grew stronger. He was a charitable man, and his home was a shelter to fugitive slaves.

The flowers were limited to the family and consisted of a cross and crown of red roses, hyacinths, and lilies of the valley; a pillow, 3x2 feet, of lilies of the valley and Maréchal Niel roses, with the word "Father" in immortelles; a cross four feet high of lilies of the valley, white and Maréchal Niel roses, and hyacinths; a broken pillar of white roses, with "Grandpa" in hyacinths, and a bunch of calla-lilies.

The pall-bearers were James Otis, Charles Quinlan, James M. Horton, Hugh Templeton, Josiah Stiles, Matthew Laflin, A. Ballard, and Dr. G. A. Shipman.

The remains were interred at Graceland. Among the large number of people present were the sisters of the deceased—Mrs. Fowler, wife of J. Whitney Fowler; Lizzie H. Ross, the eldest; and Mrs. Johnson, who, together with her sons-in-law, came from Norwich, Conn.; Mr. Chovin, nephew of the deceased; Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Laflin, Mr. Nathan Dye, Mrs. Hooker, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. W. G. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. George Nichols, Mrs. Brown of Kenwood, Mrs. Dr. Grossbeck, Mrs. Augustus Van Buren, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bulkley, Mr. Henry Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Dexter Brown, Mrs. Libby, Miss Whitely, Mr. and Mrs. Jones Spry, Mrs. W. J. Pope, Mrs. Dr. Knox, Mr. A. B. Downs, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Wells, Mr. John Wentworth, Mr. and Mrs. Knowlton, Mr. Philo Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. Cheney, Mrs. Hugh Templeton, Mr. R. C. Wright, Mr. Hundley, Mr. Cole and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Patterson, M. A. Rose, Jacob Beidler, Mr. and Mrs. George Hale, Dr. Hamill, Mrs. John V. Farwell, many clergy and old citizens, and several of Mr. King's old servants.

REBELLIOUS STUDENTS.

Twenty-five of Them at Madison Charged with Defying the Mandates of Their Military Professor.

MADISON, Wis., March 22.—[Special.]—The university circles are much agitated over the fact that twenty-five seniors and juniors have been cited to appear before a special session of the Board of Regents tomorrow to answer the charge of conspiring to defy the rules of the university and the mandates of Lieut. Lomia, Professor of Military Tactics. The students, it is expected by some, will be suspended for the rest of the year. The trouble arose out of the opposition to a very rigid discipline enforced by Lieut. Lomia upon the sophomores and freshmen. He made a rule that no student could enter the gymnasium during drill hour. Last Thursday thirty-six seniors and juniors went to witness the drill and refused to leave when ordered to do so, but were respectful in their deportment. Lieut. Lomia reported them to the regents. The senior and junior classes, numbering about seventy-five students, are ready to support the students, and if they are suspended a lively time is promised. The regents in the city tonight are inclined to show the boys little quarter.

THE CITY AND COUNTY.

WHERE IS THAT $30,000 APPROPRIATED FOR HARRISON'S CONTEST?

The Gas Question Comes Up in a Queer Shape—The County Board Settles Its Fight with Mrs. Nelson by Compromising on $15,000—The Contract for Tinkering a Tumbling Building Let to E. R. Brainerd for $86,134—The Death Rate.

Ald. Bond presided at the meeting of the Council last night. Ald. Wetherell introduced a resolution providing that so much as was left in the Treasury of the money appropriated in 1885 for the detection of election frauds be turned over to the Election Commissioners for use in the detection of fraudulent voters at the forthcoming election. The Alderman knew of no better purpose to which the money could be applied, as it was reported that frauds would be attempted on a large scale at the April election. He knew that $30,000 had been appropriated and only a small part of it had been applied to the purpose. Ald. Colvin, Ryan, and Cullerton opposed the order with surprising zeal. Colvin maintained that not a dollar had been spent for the purpose. Cullerton said that Wetherell knew very well that the order referred to was only for the expenditure of such moneys as were absolutely necessary for the detection of fraud, and that if there had been an appropriation the unexpended balance of it would have to go to the general fund. He charged, moreover, that Mr. Wetherell's order was introduced for buncombe. When the question was put Mr. Wetherell's order was lost by nearly a two-thirds vote.

The Committee on Gas submitted an ordinance letting the contract for lighting the North and South Division street lamps to the Consumers' Gaslight & Coke Company and the Chicago Gaslight & Coke Company for $1 per 1,000 cubic feet, and for lighting the West Division lamps to the People's Gas Company for $1.50 per 1,000 cubic feet. By one of those strokes of diplomacy peculiar to the members of the Council alone the ordinance was ordered deferred and printed. The affair is peculiar, for the reason that the Chicago Gas-Light Company's bid was $1.25 per 1,000 feet for lighting the entire South and North Divisions, while the Consumers' Company, which cannot light all parts, offered to do only what it could at $1 a thousand feet; but when the committee met yesterday afternoon it hit upon what some might consider a means of intimating that a certain corporation would have to call around.

The Committee on Printing recommended that the heads of the various departments have their reports printed by union printing establishments only. Deferred.

The Committee on Railroads recommended the passage of an ordinance giving the Chicago City Passenger-Railway Company the right to lay tracks along Sangamon street, from Austin avenue to Adams street. Concurred in. The annual report of City-Treasurer Devine was presented. It showed that the total receipts were $13,141,556. There was a balance on hand Jan. 1, 1885, of $1,575,041. The principal items among the receipts are: Taxes, 1884, $4,583,921; licenses, $1,915,914; special assessments, $2,047,896; water fund, $1,421,791; school fund, $1,735,874.

A recommendation of the Committee on Schools of some weeks ago for the purchase of a school site at the corner of Lawndale and Huron streets for $2,200 was concurred in.

The County Board Allowing Claims and Making Contracts.

The Board of County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon. The bill of Mr. Latham, county stenographer, for $2,086 for shorthand work and record-writing excited considerable discussion, Commissioner Hemmelgarn claiming that the charges were excessive. Van Pelt said Latham claimed that he had paid out $1,600 of the amount he had charged the county. The bill was allowed. The Committee on Judiciary reported that it had considered the claims of Thomas Nelson, the contractor, against the county for $24,033, and consulted Attorney Law as to the advisability of compromising a settlement of it. The committee recommended that the County-Attorney be directed to allow judgment to be entered against the county for $15,000. Commissioner Van Pelt of the Committee said $18,000 of this claim was for damages for delays, and two of the other bills were for between $4,000 and $5,000 for extras. The committee had offered to settle with Mr. Nelson for $18,000, but that contractor was very reluctant to do it. He had no assurance that Nelson would settle for $15,000, but he offered to settle for $18,000. The report was accepted, and then reconsidered. Later in the day the county confessed judgment before Judge Rogers for $15,000 in favor of Mrs. Catherine Nelson, administratrix of the estate of Thomas Nelson, and who was suing for $20,000. Mrs. Nelson was satisfied and the judgment was entered in her favor.

The Committee on Charities and Public Buildings recommended that bills for contract work done on the County Asylum and the Infirmary, amounting to $8,565, be paid. Adopted.

Bids for repairing the cornice and other exterior crumbling portions of the Court-House were opened. Beidenweck & Heidenmaier offered to do the work, if granit were to be used, for $120,000; if Bedford stone, $98,000. The bidders did not specify in detail what work they would do and their bid was not considered. T. E. Courtney offered to repair the front elevations for $149,000 and to make the alterations on the Clark street steps for $23,000. Messersmith & Gobel's bid was $136,000 for repairing the fronts of the building; with the porticos part granit, $191,091. E. R. Brainard offered to do all the work except the Washington and Randolph street vestibules for $109,362 and the vestibules for $24,394.

The board resolved itself into committee of the whole to consider the bids, Hannigan in the chair. The Hollowell Granit Company's bid of $98,808, or with three porticos in granit and roof coping for $76,808, or removing the steps and finishing the basement entrances in granit for $22,000, was first considered. William Harlen's bid was the next. This contractor's price was $158,141 (Architect C. O. Hansen's plan), with conditional specifications for the different jobs. C. R. Brainard's bidding came down to cents in each specification.

Commissioner Van Pelt spoke in favor of Bedford stone. A man posted on the subject of buildings had said to him that if patching with granit were begun on the Court-House it would be necessary to rebuild the edifice with granit from the bottom. He moved that Bedford stone be used instead of granit. The old Board of Trade building was durable and sound and it was of Bedford. The motion substituting bedford stone for granit was carried by a unanimous vote. The board then voted to give the contract to E. R. Brainard for his bid—$86,134.50—Casselman, Geils, Hannigan, Leyden, Lynn, McCarthy, McClaughrey, Niesen, Oliver, Van Pelt, and Wren voting aye and Fortune, Hemmelgarn, McDonald, and Chairman Klehm voting no.

Notes.

The Mayor was asked yesterday if he had decided upon who Mr. Winston's successor as Corporation Counsel would be, and whether the rumor was correct that he (the Mayor) would appoint Mr. Frank Hoffman to the office. He said; "I have had several prominent men under consideration for the place, and among these Mr. Hoffman. I have not authorized any one to say, however, that Mr. Hoffman is the man. Briefly, I will say that I have not yet made up my mind thoroughly whom to appoint."

The total number of deaths for last week was 260, against 296 the preceding week, 190 the corresponding week last year, and 204 for the same week of 1884. As usual, the largest number of deaths was in the Fourteenth Ward, the number being 46. The Sixth Ward follows with 29, the Fifth with 28, and the Seventh with 19. The deaths among children under 5 years of age number 150; under 1 year, 99; of persons between 20 and 30 years, 20; and between 80 and 90 years, 3. The deaths from pneumonia were 29; diphtheria, 9; bronchitis, 15; and consumption, 15.

At the meeting of the City Council Committee on Printing the Controller was instructed to reject all proposals for printing department reports received by him March 8, and that he should instruct the heads of departments to have their reports printed in union printing offices only. The bids for printing the reports were from: Cameron & Amberg, $2.62 per page; Hazlitt & Co., $3.05; the John B. Jeffery Company, $3.20. All these bids are rejected.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION IN CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., March 22.—[Special.]—Tonight representatives of eighty-five German and Bohemian societies met and laid plans to raise funds for the spring election and appointed delegates to carry out orders in each ward. This afternoon the Law and Order League held a great meeting and denounced the personal-liberty people.

TWO OFFICIALS IN HOT WATER.

They Are Auditor Brown and Judge Hayes of Iowa—The Investigation of Their Conduct by Legislative Committees—General News from Des Moines—The Soldiers' Home.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 22.—[Special.]—The Auditor Brown investigation is practically ended, though if Mr. Brown returns in time the committee will ask him a few more questions; if not, the committee will probably submit its report Thursday. The investigation, which has lasted about six weeks, has been conducted with great secrecy. Outsiders do not know what the report will be. One correspondent who has assumed to know too much has gotten himself into serious trouble. The committee, it is stated, will rise to a question of privilege tomorrow and move to have the offending reporter expelled from the press gallery. Chairman Glass said today that the committee had summoned every witness that Mr. Brown had asked for and treated him with pefect fairness throughout. It is whispered that the evidence has been strongly against Mr. Brown from the start. Mr. Stewart, Brown's deputy, stated this afternoon that he had tried to file protests against the admission of considerable testimony damaging to Brown, but in each instance the committee refused to receive them. Brown has gone to his home in Chariton sick—nervous prostration it is called. It is stated that some of his admissions when first on the stand were so damaging to him that, upon reflection, he wanted to be allowed to change them, and desired to have the committee ask the questions again, claiming that the clerk, a stenographer, had not recorded his former answers correctly. The testimony of Vail, whom he employed at an extravagant price to examine the insurance companies, was also damaging to him, showing, it is said, among other things, that on some three or more occasions Vail paid him money in considerable sums. Those who are not friendly to Mr. Brown declare their belief that the forthcoming report of the committee will either recommend the impeachment of Brown or that he be severely censured.

The Hayes investigation is not progressing as rapidly as the Brown investigation. A subcommittee was sent to Muscatine to examine some court records which it was desired to put in evidence, and to take some testimony. Only two or three of that committee have returned. One of the members who is back—Representative Finn—stated this evening that their investigation at Muscatine was conducted with closed doors, no attorneys being present. They examined a few witnesses as to some of the charges made, and then determined to have a transcript made of the District Court docket since 1870, covering a period of sixteen years, through the greater part of which time Judge Hayes has been on the bench. Clerks are doing this now, and it is expected that the transcript will be ready by the close of the week. The principal charges of malfeasance against Hayes come from Muscatine County, so the committee is taking pains to get very complete testimony from there. Chairman Weaver of the committee stated that he would call the entire committee together as soon as the evidence was ready. It is reported that Judge Hayes is disposed to admit some of the charges made against him in the memorial presented to the Legislature, so that his defense will probably be chiefly a demurrer admitting the truth of certain charges, but denying their sufficiency to justify impeachment. The members of the sub-committee who have returned from Muscatine refuse to say anything as to the nature of the evidence obtained there.

The Senate spent the afternoon on the Mine-Inspection bill.

[It provides for the appointment by the Governor of three mine-inspectors, who shall have a practical and theoretical knowledge of working and ventilating mines. The Governor is to divide the State into districts and assign one inspector to each. They are to see that provisions of all mining laws are obeyed. They are to make examinations of mines as regards security of life and health of miners, collect statistics as to accidents and deaths. In case of death the inspector as well as the Coroner is to be notified, and he is to be furnished with full particulars of the fatality. These inspectors shall hold office for two years, at a salary of $1,200 per annum and expenses.]

The bill was ordered engrossed.

In the House this afternoon the session was spent in discussing the committee's substitute bill for furnishing free text-books to public schools. No vote was reached. The House passed the bill allowing cities and towns of 1,000 population the same privilege in making loans as is now given to cities of 3,500 population. The House also passed Miles' Grand Jury bill already passed by the Senate. It provides for reducing the number of grand jurors to five in counties having not more than 16,000 population and seven in counties having more. The House ordered engrossed the bill requiring railroad companies to furnish and redeem coupons for extra fare charged on trains; also passed on third reading the bill giving power to directors in all school districts to insure school buildings, instead of as now limiting the power to independent school districts.

DUBUQUE, Ia., March 22.—[Special.]—The Soldiers' Home Committee arrived here this morning and was driven to the grounds which the city proposes to donate and which is a magnificent piece of land overlooking the river from the top of a bluff. One hundred acres at $400 per acre and other valuable tracts were also viewed by the committee. The visitors expressed themselves as being highly pleased with the position of the proposed site. In the afternoon the guests were banqueted and speeches made by several leading citizens. The party left for Des Moines this evening, Dubuque being their last visiting place.

NEWSDEALERS CAN HAVE THE TRIBUNE delivered to them by wagon for two cents per copy every day (except Sunday). No extra charge for delivery. Address orders to City Circulator, Room 6 Tribune Building.

FLOODS ALONG THE MISSOURI.

Ice Gorges Causing Overflows Greatly Damaging Railroad Property—Towns Threatened—The Show Blockade in Michigan Peninsula Being Raised.

YANKTON, Dak., March 22.—[Special.]—The ice-gorge in the Missouri River near Elk Point still continues solid, and the entire district between Sioux City and Elk Point is under water. All the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway tracks are submerged, and in many places the roadbed is entirely washed away. Trains east of Elk Point have been abandoned, and only local trains were sent out from here today. Mails from Sioux City will now arrive here via Acton, Ia. The railroad bridge across the Big Sioux River was carried away this afternoon. The people of Jefferson are moving to the neighboring hills and the water is rapidly rising. Superintendent Underwood of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road has a large force of bridge-builders and tracklayers waiting for the floods to subside so that the track can be repaired, but it is not thought that trains can be run over the track for several days after the gorge breaks away. No loss of life has been reported, but great damage to live stock has been done. There is a heavy gorge above Fort Randall, which is momentarily expected to break. The ice is heavier than during the great flood of 1881, but, as the ice only broke up for a distance of seventy-five miles above Yankton, its damaging force was much less than in 1881. Should the Fort Randall gorge give way before the Elk Point gorge goes out the entire territory as far up the river as Yankton is likely to suffer from the overflow.

JUSTICE TO A REPUBLICAN.

After a Hard Struggle an Efficient Railway Mail Clerk Who Is Not a Democrat Secures Proper Recognition.

DETROIT, Mich., March 22.—[Special.]—It is believed that a case of genuine civil-service reform under Cleveland's Administration has at last been found. Eighteen months ago Benjamin Cowen of Jackson, a young and active Republican, was appointed a railway mail clerk from Jackson to Fort Wayne. The change of Administration came, and soon afterwards Maj. Van Antwerp, one of the publishers of the Jackson *Patriot*, a Democratic paper, was appointed Postmaster. About the same time Cowen and others were examined by the railway inspectors and Cowen was found so proficient that he was given his choice of several runs. With the assurances he had received it was believed that he was secure, and he and his people were correspondingly happy. Jan. 16, however, he was peremptorily dismissed, no reason being assigned. His friends laid the case before Postmaster-General Vilas and Railway Mail Superintendent W. G. Lowell was sent to Jackson to get the facts. Postmaster Van Antwerp admitted that the charges against Cowen were based on mere hearsay. March 19 the Postmaster-General reinstated Cowen. The case has created much interest, and the facts as now learned have made a stir in political circles in the Third Congressional District.

BITS OF WASHINGTON NEWS.

Casey Young's Testimony in the Telephone Suits—Favorable Report on the Free-Ship Bill—Trying to Resurrect the Educational Measure.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22.—Casey Young continued his testimony before the Telephone Investigating Committee today. He said that Gen. Atkins was not a member of Congress at the time the Pan-Electric contract was drawn. Witness was a Congressman-elect. Witness never offered to sell or give a share of the stock to any member of Congress, nor did any member offer to buy a dollar's worth of stock from him. Mr. Dunn of Arkansas had asked witness what he thought about exchanging a house for stock. Witness advised him to keep the house and let the stock go. Witness had talked with Congressmen Dunn, McMillin, Taylor, Hopkins, and Stockslager about Pan-Electric stock. There were fifty or more at least and witness could not mention all of them. The company did not dream that Congress would ever have anything to do with the telephone—that legislation would ever result. There was never a bill introduced by him or any of his associates that related in the remotest degree to the enterprise. Mr. Van Benthuysen wrote to witness that he was going to have Government suit brought if he could under the law, whether Garland belonged to the company or not. He was going to make Garland bring suit, and if Garland would not do it he would go to the President about it. Subsequently witness took Van Benthuysen and his counsel over to introduce them to the Attorney-General. One of the counsel stated what they came for, and Mr. Garland said:

Gentlemen, I cannot talk to you on that subject. I am the attorney of a telephone company and cannot talk to you.

Mr. Van Benthuysen—I have a right to have the suit brought. If the law requires you to bring suit I will see that it is brought.

Mr. Garland—I cannot talk to you.

The gentlemen retired. The interview lasted about five minutes, and took place some time between July 30 and Aug 30. Van Benthuysen said that he would go to the White House about it. He did not write to the President. He said he was not going to have his rights imperiled by Garland or anybody else. Witness never wrote a letter to or spoke a word to Garland about the Government bringing suit. The company, he said, could never get Garland to do anything.

Adjourned until Wednesday.

A speedy report to the House of the River and Harbor bill is expected, as the measure will be completed this week. The Mississippi comes in for nearly $5,000,000. New improvement schemes have been generally sat upon. The total appropriation asked will be in the neighborhood of $15,000,000.

A favorable report to the House on Dunn's Free-Ship bill was ordered today (7 to 6), the Republicans voting against it. A clause was added entering free of duty materials to be used in building vessels.

Favorable report has been ordered on the Senate bill appropriating $300,000 for building an extension of the White House.

A House session will be held Thursday night to eulogize the memory of the late Representative Joseph Rankin of Wisconsin.

Wheeler of Alabama today sought to bring the Blair Educational bill out of obscurity by a resolution reciting how it had been pigeonholed, and directing the Rules Committee to report a clause whereby a House majority might direct a report on any desired bill.

A conference of thirty members of the House friendly to the Bankruptcy bill was held tonight. The best method of procedure to get it before the House for consideration was discussed. The general opinion is that the bill has as many friends in the present House as the last. It was decided that a canvass of the House should be made before further action is taken. The members at the conference favor the original bill when it comes up in the House will vote against the committee amendments.

DO YOU KNOW that you can buy THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE *every day in the week (except Sunday) for 3 cents per copy; or you can have it delivered at your door by carrier every morning for 15 cents per week?*

THE FIRE RECORD.

The Pennsylvania Gas-Well Blaze Finally Put Out.

SIGOURNEY, Ia., March 22.—[Special.]—The South School Building burned at 10 o'clock today. School was in session at the time it caught fire, but all escaped unhurt. The loss is about $10,000. Insured for $8,000, as follows:

Home and North America, $1,350 each; London & Lancashire and North British & Mercantile, $1,250 each; Ætna and Hartford, $1,000 each; and the Phœnix and Hartford, $800 each.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., March 22.—[Special.]—The ice-house of the Western Brewery at the West End was completely destroyed by fire this morning. The brewery was also damaged to the extent of $500. The loss on the ice and ice-house will amount to over $5,000. The insurance was $2,000 on the house and $1,000 on the ice, distributed among the following companies: North American, Pennsylvania Fire, and the Guardian of London.

DECATUR, Ill., March 22.—[Special.]—Fire at 2 o'clock this morning destroyed the residences of Mrs. Sarah Knapp and Thomas Lyons. The loss is $2,500; insured for $1,000 in the German of Freeport, Ill.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 22.—The fire at the Murrysville gas-well was effectively extinguished about noon today by means of an immense smoke-stack, which was placed over the pipe and the flames smothered. The air about the town is impregnated with the gas, but no serious results are apprehended. Mrs. Taylor, one of the explosion victims, is still alive, but in a precarious condition. Miss Lacock's remains were buried this afternoon.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 22.—A dispatch from Opelousas reports the court-house burned last night with all the records of the Supreme Court.

APPLETON, Wis., March 22.—A fire in W. A. Clarke's dry-goods store occasioned a loss of $16,000 on stock and $3,000 on building; insured.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., March 22.—The Belvedere House, on the grounds of the resort at Charlevoix, burned today at noon. Loss, $11,000; insurance, $7,000.

THE DUPLEX INJECTOR.

DETROIT, Mich., March 22.—In the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois decision was made today in the suit of the Hancock Inspirator Company against H. T. Lally of Chicago for selling injectors made by James Jenks & Co. of this city. The bill was dismissed, thus sustaining the patent on the duplex injector. James Jenks & Co. were represented in the case by R. Mason of this city. The suit was brought in 1883, and its final decision will remove the uncertainty which for several years involved the validity of the duplex injector patent.

DR. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,

THE GREAT VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR MERCURY.

They do not produce sickness at the stomach, nausea, or griping. On the contrary, they are so mild and agreeable in their action that a person suffering with sick headache, sour stomach, or pain in the bowels, is speedily relieved of these distressing symptoms. They act directly on the liver, the organ which, when in a healthy condition, purifies the blood for the whole body.

They are a perfect preparation of that great and well-known remedy, Mandrake or Podophylin, a remedy that has displaced the use of mercury, as well as many other poisonous drugs, in the practice of every intelligent physician.

Prof. John King of the College of Medicine of Cincinnati says: "In Constipation it acts upon the bowels, without disposing them to subsequent costiveness. In Chronic Liver Complaint there is not its equal in the whole range of medicines, being vastly more useful than mercurial agents, arousing the liver to healthy action, increasing the flow of bile, and keeping up these actions longer than any other agent with which we are acquainted." (See American Dispensatory, page 720.)

In all cases of Liver Complaint or Dyspepsia when there is great weakness or debility, Dr. Schenck's Seaweed Tonic should be used in connection with these Pills.

DR. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES: MANDRAKE PILLS, SEAWEED TONIC, & PULMONIC SYRUP

Are sold by all Druggists, and full directions for their use are printed on the wrappers of every package. DR. SCHENCK'S Book on Consumption, Liver Complaint, and Dyspepsia, in English or German, is sent Free. Address

DR. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A FLORIDA HOME FOR 40c.

A WARRANTY DEED for a 25x102 ft. Building Lot at ST. ANDREWS BAY, FLA., will be sent by prepaid mail to each of the first 100 applicants who remits only 40c to pay for acknowledging deed by Notary Public. Write name plainly and in full so that deed will be correct. A quick order insures choice lot. This great offer is for the purpose of starting a Local Colony in your community. A good salary paid for your services in addition to this Free Lot. We pay all taxes for two years. Lots are selling at the Bay for from $25 to $300. With deed will be sent pamphlets to distribute. Address ST. ANDREWS BAY RAILROAD & LAND CO., 227 Main street, Cincinnati, O., or St. Andrews Bay, Fla. ☞ Deed can be executed more promptly if you address the Cincinnati office.

March April May

Are the months in which to purify your blood, and for this purpose there is no medicine equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla. It purifies, vitalizes, and enriches the blood, removing all trace of scrofula or other disease. It creates an appetite, and imparts new strength and vigor to the whole body. It is the ideal spring medicine. Try it this season.

"When I bought Hood's Sarsaparilla I made a good investment of one dollar in medicine for the first time. It has driven off rheumatism and improved my appetite so much that my boarding-mistress says I must keep it locked up or she will be obliged to raise my board, with every other boarder that takes Hood's Sarsaparilla." THOMAS BURRELL, 99 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"I take Hood's Sarsaparilla for a spring medicine, and I find it just the thing. It tones up my system and makes me feel like a different man. My wife takes it for dyspepsia, and she derives great benefit from it. She says it is the best medicine she ever took." FRANK C. TURNER, Hook & Ladder No. 1, Friend-st., Boston, Mass.

"When I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I was dizzy in the morning, had a headache, and no appetite; but now I can hardly get enough cooked to eat." EMMA SHEPARD, 1 Coral-st., Worcester, Mass.

Purifies the Blood

"Last spring my whole family took Hood's Sarsaparilla. The result is that all have been cured of scrofula, my little boy being entirely free from sores, and all four of my children look bright and healthy as possibly can be. I have found Hood's Sarsaparilla also good for catarrh, with which I have been troubled since the War. Nothing did me so much good as Hood's Sarsaparilla." WM. B. ATHERTON, Passaic City, N. J.

"I had been troubled with hives and pimples for some time. Other remedies having failed, I was advised to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have taken two bottles, and am entirely cured. I think Hood's Sarsaparilla has no equal as a blood-purifier." EFFIE M. PETRIE, Portsmouth, Ohio.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for dyspepsia, which I have had for the last nine or ten years, suffering terribly. It has now entirely cured me." MRS. A. NORTON, Chicopee, Mass.

Tones and Strengthens

"When in the Spring I felt all run down and debilitated, I found Hood's Sarsaparilla just the medicine to build me up. My wife also, after much physical prostration, found in its use new life and lasting benefit. Upon our little girl, who had been sick with scarlet fever, its effect was marvelous, entirely removing the poison from her blood and restoring her to good health." E. G. STRATTON, Swampscott, Mass.

"Last spring I was troubled with boils, caused by my blood being out of order. Two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me, and I recommend it to others." J. SCHOCH, Peoria, Ill.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

THE "Gold" AND "Silver" SHIRTS and COLLARS Are the CHEAPEST and the BEST.

FACTORY, TROY, N. Y.

NEW YORK, 99 Franklin-st. | CHICAGO, 174 Market-st.

BARBED FENCE IN TON OR CAR LOTS, NAILS, BOTH STEEL AND IRON, "Batcheller" Forks, "CLINTON" WIRE CLOTH AT WHOLESALE. WELLS & NELLEGAR CO., CHICAGO.

A FINE MANUFACTURING SITE FOR SALE AT JOLIET, ILL.

Consisting of a most valuable plant of six acres of dry level land in the City of Joliet, 40 miles from Chicago on the Rock Island R. R. track and Canal, with fine inexhaustible water power, best modern wheel and connections, extensive and strong buildings suited to almost any kind of manufacturing.

This is the best piece of property in the city. It is known as the Northwestern Tile Company's Works.

Apply to owner, Arthur C. Ducat, Manager Home Insurance Co. of N. Y., Chicago, or to H. N. Marsh & Co., Joliet.

TO EUROPE IN A TRIFLE OVER SIX DAYS BY THE OLD RELIABLE CUNARD LINE.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Carrying the British and United States Mails.

"Umbria," "Etruria," "Aurania," and "Servia," 8,500 tons and from 10,000 to 14,000 horse-power, being the LARGEST, FASTEST, and MOST MAGNIFICENT SHIPS IN THE WORLD.

This line has never lost a passenger, and is the oldest in existence. Rates as low as by any first-class line.

F. G. WHITING, Manager Western Department, 131 Randolph-st. (under Sherman House).

ANCHOR LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS

Sail every Saturday from NEW YORK for GLASGOW via Londonderry.

Cabin passage, $50 to $60. Second Class, $30.

JOINT EXPRESS SERVICE.

NEW YORK to LIVERPOOL via Queenstown.

S.S. "America" Sails Wednesday, April 14.

S.S. "City of Rome" Sails Wednesday April 28

And every alternate Wednesday thereafter.

Saloon passage, $50 and upwards. Second class, $35.

STEERAGE AT LOWEST RATES.

For cabin plans and all further information apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 70 La Salle-st.

SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON AND CONTINENT.

North German Lloyd S. S. Co.

New York, Southampton, Bremen. The fast Express steamers of this company sail every Wednesday, landing passengers in Southampton in less than eight days from New York. These steamers are celebrated for their speed and the comfort afforded passengers. Beginning in May fast Express steamers will also leave New York on Saturdays for Cherbourg, France, landing passengers for Paris. H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st.

THE U. S. AND BRAZIL MAIL SS. CO.

American passenger line for St. Thomas, Barbados, Para, Maranham, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio connecting for Montevideo and intermediate ports. ADVANCE, Wednesd'y, Mch. 24 | At noon from Robert Stores, Brooklyn. FINANCE, Saturday, April 24 | from Newport News, Va., three days later.

PAUL F. GERHARD & CO., General Agents, 31 Broad-st., New York. B. V. JACKSON, 10 and 12 Pacific-av., Chicago.

STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from New York every Thursday. Cabin passage, $35 and $40, according to location of stateroom. Steerage to and from Europe at lowest rates. JOHN BLEGEN, 165 Randolph-st., Western Manager. AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., 53 Broadway, New York.

EUROPEAN TRAVEL.

Tourist Tickets for individual travelers to and in all parts of Europe, in connection with any line of steamers. Special Parties sail from New York in April, May, June, and July. Programmes by mail. THOS. COOK & SON, 116 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.

Under Management of .... J. M. HILL. JOHN S. McCONNELL .... Acting Manager.

Last Week and Final Representations of GERMAN OPERA By the GRAND COMPANY, From the Metropolitan Opera House, New York.

Tonight (Tuesday), March 23, first time of Wagner's TANNHAUSER.

Frl. Wiedl, Januschowsky, Kemlitz, Herren Sylva, Kraemer, Staudigl, Kaufmann, Lehmler, Sanger.

Wednesday and Friday, QUEEN OF SHEBA.

Thursday, March 25 .... "PROPHET"

Saturday Matinee, Saturday Night, March 27, GRAND FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.

Popular prices—$2.50 to 75c. Admission $1 to 50c.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

THE LATEST NOVELTY. THE JUVENILE MIKADO.

The smallest Ko-Ko, the cutest Yum-Yum, and Cast and Chorus of FIFTY CHILDREN.

First Ladies' and Children's Matinee Tomorrow.

Next Week—ROB'T L. DOWNING in his new play, VAUTOUR The Exile.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—EXTRA.

Next week Special Engagement of America's Tragic Actor, ROBERT L. DOWNING, ROBERT L. DOWNING, In the first production in Chicago of D'Ennery's great five-act drama, VAUTOUR THE EXILE. A distinguished and powerful company. Special scenery of magnificent description. The fashionable engagement.

THE GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. J. A. HAMLIN, Lessee and Manager

The House Won't Hold the Crowds That Are Rushing This Week to See SALSBURY'S TROUBADOURS In their newest and greatest hit, Tom, Dick, and Harry "COS IT AINT BUILT THAT WAY." Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE. Corner of Washington and Clark-sts.

SECOND AND LAST WEEK OF KIRALFY BROS.' Splendid production. BLACK CROOK.

The Charming MIKADO BALLET. The HERBERTS. The TISSOTS. The MIGNANIS. Grand Ballet and Amazonian Maneuvres. Every evening. Wed. and Sat. Matinees. March 28—W. S. Gilbert's ENGAGED.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

MR. SIDNEY WOOLLETT POETIC RECITALS.

March 23, 25, and April 1, at 8 o'clock. Tickets for the series of three, $2.50. For sale at Box-Office of hall and Brentano's, and at Chicago Opera-House Conservatory, where programs can be obtained. Single tickets 50c, 75c, and $1, according to location. SAMUEL KAYSER, Manager.

STANHOPE & EPSTEAN'S New Dime Museum and Bijou Theatre, Randolph-st., near Clark.

UNO, THE ENCHANTRESS. Queen's Own Comedy Company and Burlesque Combination.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM. Clark-st., near Madison.

WEEK OF MONDAY, MARCH 22. The Russian Cavalry Charger, Mane and Tail 19 Feet Long. Spanish Merino Manatees. Bearded Princess. Elastic Skin Boy. In the Theatre, THE MIKADO.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S WEST SIDE DIME MUSEUM.

Week of Monday, March 22, FANNIE MILLS' BIG FEET. Her intended husband will sit by her side. Marriage license procured and ceremony to take place at end of the week. Zeltner & Chrisdies' Pantomime Co.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Enthusiastic Welcome to the Old Favorites. FRONT. The Funniest of Them All. Every Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees. THE "SPARKS" CO. In the greatest of all successes, A BUNCH OF KEYS; or, THE HOTEL. (By CHARLES H. HOYT.) Marietta Nash, Eugene Canfield, W. C. Crosbie, and THE ORIGINAL CAST. Brighter, Better, and Funnier than ever. Sunday, March 28—The popular young actor, JAS. O'NEILL, in "MONTE CRISTO."

CRITERION THEATRE. Sedgwick-st., corner Division.

Every Evening, Saturday and Sunday Matinees. ARTHUR REHAN'S Company of Comedians in Augustin Daly's Great Comedy Success, "A NIGHT OFF." All the old favorites in the cast. Prices, 50c, 35c, 25c, and 15c. Next Week—"THE SILVER KING."

CHATTANOOGA. STORMING OF MISSION RIDGE

Grandest of Mountain Scenery. Historically Correct Battle Panorama. Its superiority acknowledged by the entire press and thousands of delighted visitors. Open daily, Sunday included, 8 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. Panorama-place.

PEOPLE'S—State, near Harrison.

To-night with Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday, at 2. The Dashing Melodramatic Actor, JOSEPH J. DOWLING. The Rollicking Pleasing Soubrette, Miss Sadie Hasson, in the Intensely Thrilling Comedy Drama NOBODY'S CLAIM. Next Monday, Boniface as Badger, in STREETS OF NEW YORK.

MADISON-ST. THEATRE. Between State and Dearborn.

MIKADO — CHICAGO HOME OPERA CO. IN MIKADO. Mat. Wednesday and Saturday. Seats secured six days in advance. TONIGHT AT 8. 25 & 50c

STANDARD THEATRE.

TONIGHT AT 8. TONIGHT AT 8. F. C. BANGS in "THE SILVER KING." Next Week—ALICE HARRISON in "Hot Water."

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Enthusiastically Received—Immense Success. Annie Pixley as M'liss. New Songs. New Medleys. New Scenery. Next Week—"The Devil's Auction."

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL. SIDNEY WOOLLETT will recite TONIGHT HIAWATHA.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

Open daily from 8 a. m. to 11 p. m. Cable Cars to Panorama Place.

PANORAMA OF SHILOH.

Gen. Grant's greatest battle. Open daily (Sundays included) from 8 o'clock in the morning till 11 at night. Michigan-av., near Madison-st.

DEAFNESS its CAUSES and CURE, by one who was deaf twenty-eight years. Treated by most of the noted specialists of the day with no benefit. Cured himself in 3 months, and since then hundreds of others by same process. A plain, simple, and successful home treatment. Address T. S. PAGE, 128 E. 26th-st., N Y City

WEAK, NERVOUS PEOPLE

And others suffering from nervous debility, exhausting chronic diseases, premature decline of young or old are positively cured by Dr. Horne's famous Electro-Magnetic Belt. Thousands in every State in the Union have been cured. Electricity instantly felt. Patented and sold 10 years. Whole family can wear same belt. Electric Suspensories free with male belts. Avoid worthless imitations and bogus companies. Electric Trusses for Rupture. 700 cured in '85. Send stamp for pamphlet. DR. W. J. HORNE, INVENTOR, 191 WABASH AV., CHICAGO.

UNION FOLDING BED. The Simplest and Best. Incloses the Bedding. Always Ready for Use. UNION WIRE MATTRESS CO., Salesroom 229 State-st., and for sale by furniture dealers.

NEW STYLE 5 PIANO.

Mason & Hamlin Improved Uprights, only $800, with all the new and important improvements. MASON & HAMLIN COMPANY, 149 Wabash-av.

WESTERN...

Doubling the Trade ... Fruits, Canned Go... Products.

... was naturally to ... transcontinental frei... been raging for some ... appreciable effect upo... with the Pacific coast ... green fruits from Cali... which have not been ... yesterday upon Port... Water street, extensiv... grapes, and other gree... "We are not benefite... said Mr. Watson of t... come by express, and ... can bring them. The ... about the same as wer... uary." Mr. Watson sa... bers Chicago merch... about 1,000 cars of C... the course of a year.

Regarding Californi... raisins, nuts, etc., ... and consequently fr... under the cut, a repr... J. K. Armsbee, in Ri... fornia had been abo... This was a good thing... enable that State to ... this season, and if th... any length of time—o... the salmon and fruit ... from April 1 to Nov. ... out again. Last seas... mand for these prod... because of the ranging ... took immense quantit... fact, that one Californ... to Messrs. Armsbee & ... low freight rates ... may be taking ... ship some of her ... The salmon-packing s... about two weeks. Th... coast is about 250,000 ... Chicago controls ab... course Chicago doesn'... this, nor is it all sent ... cago merchants contr... uct and send it all ... there is a market fo... freight rates have b... cent, and of course ... being taken of it, ev... West in sight being ... sent East. It is est... car-loads of dried and ... nuts, raisins, etc., ... year, or are ... merchants. Messrs. ... advantage of the ... to California some th... to be used by cann... plate comes in sailing ... around Cape Horn, ... voyage occupying ab... present situation ju... rail.

Mr. Bartlett of the ... & Bartlett said they h... every description to ... Oregon, rates to Port... out—since March 1 t... their business had ... March 20. Rates o... 60 per cent. avera... classes, and, while C... chants were taking ... was also a better fee... latter was one of the ... crease in the Weste... of iron pipe and mac... were having a great ... Oregon, and, in fact, ... Far West was better ... branch, due in the ... reductions made in r... ever, been a run o... barbed wire, for ins... eral advance all alon...

THE DAKOTA S...

SIOUX FALLS, D. T... The excitement conc... creases. Fully 1,00... grounds today, and ... claims have been ta... arisen in camp from ... Several old miners ... mine very promising...

WESTERN CUT RATES.

Doubling the Trade with California in Dried Fruits, Canned Goods, and Iron and Steel Products.

As was naturally to have been expected the transcontinental freight rate war which has been raging for some time past has had a most appreciable effect upon the trade of Chicago with the Pacific coast except in the matter of green fruits from California, the rates upon which have not been cut. A reporter called yesterday upon Porter Bros. & Co. on South Water street, extensive shippers of oranges, grapes, and other green products of California. "We are not benefited by the present cut," said Mr. Watson of the firm. "Our goods all come by express, and as fast as the fast trains can bring them. The rates we pay now are about the same as were quoted the 1st of January." Mr. Watson said that in round numbers Chicago merchants or dealers handled about 1,000 cars of California green fruits in the course of a year.

Regarding California canned fruits, salmon, raisins, nuts, etc., not quoted as perishable, and consequently freight which would come under the cut, a representative of the firm of J. K. Armsbee, in River street, said that California had been about literally cleaned out. This was a good thing, he thought, as it would enable that State to begin with clean sacks this season, and if the present cut continued any length of time—or rather until the end of the salmon and fruit season, which continues from April 1 to Nov. 30—she would be cleaned out again. Last season there was quite a demand for these products of the Pacific slope because of the ranging low prices and the East took immense quantities of them—so much, in fact, that one California merchant has written to Messrs. Armsbee & Co. that if the present low freight rates continue the Golden State may be taking advantage of them to ship some of her own products back again. The salmon-packing season will begin now in about two weeks. The product of the Pacific coast is about 250,000 cases yearly, and of this Chicago controls about 150,000 cases. Of course Chicago doesn't use so much salmon as this, nor is it all sent out from here, but Chicago merchants control this much of the product and send it all over the country wherever there is a market for it. By the present cut freight rates have been lowered about 75 per cent, and of course all advantage possible is being taken of it, every bit of fruit from the West in sight being speedily bought up and sent East. It is estimated that about 1,400 car-loads of dried and canned fruits, salmon, nuts, raisins, etc., come to Chicago every year, or are controlled by Chicago merchants. Messrs. Armsbee have taken advantage of the cut in rates to send to California some thirty car-loads of tin-plate to be used by canners there. Usually this plate comes in sailing-vessels from Liverpool, around Cape Horn, to the Pacific coast, the voyage occupying about five months, but the present situation justified its shipment by rail.

Mr. Bartlett of the firm of Hibbard, Spencer & Bartlett said they had shipped more iron of every description to the West—California and Oregon, rates to Portland being included in the cut—since March 1 than ever before; in fact, their business had doubled from March 1 to March 20. Rates on iron had been cut about 60 per cent, averaging it on the different classes, and, while California and Oregon merchants were taking advantage of this, there was also a better feeling in the trade, and this latter was one of the reasons for the great increase in the Western trade. Manufacturers of iron pipe and machinery used in the mines were having a great trade with California and Oregon, and, in fact, the iron trade with the Far West was better in every department and branch, due in the main of course to the great reductions made in rates. There had not, however, been a run on any particular article—barbed wire, for instance—but a sort of general advance all along the line.

THE DAKOTA SILVER EXCITEMENT.

SIOUX FALLS, D. T., March 22.—[Special.]—The excitement concerning our silver mine increases. Fully 1,000 people were on the grounds today, and an immense number of claims have been taken. Trouble has already arisen in camp from having claims "jumped." Several old miners now here pronounce the mine very promising.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

SOUTH DIVISION.

ARCHER-AV., 2900, cor. Twenty-second-st.—F. A. Leusman, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3038, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Smith & Hogey, Druggists.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3501, cor. Thirty-fifth-st.—F. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3901, cor. Thirty-ninth-st.—Hubbard & Gore, Druggists.
HALSTED-ST., South, 2603—C. L. Schaar, Druggist.
HALSTED-ST., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—Ritter & Ackerman, Druggists.
INDIANA-AV., 2401, cor. Twenty-fourth-st.—H. W. Buchman, Pharmacist and Chemist.
INDIANA-AV., 3037, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 361, cor. Harrison—Albert E. Reichel Druggist.
STATE-ST., 3160—Wilson Young, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 3640—Hale Bliss, Druggist and Chemist.
TWENTY-SECOND-ST., 123—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
THIRTY-FIRST-ST., 699, cor Wallace—A. Kussman, Druggist.
WENTWORTH-AV., 3100, southwest cor. Thirty-first-st.—J. A. Braun, Druggist.
WABASH-AV., 517—Thomas Lawrence, Newsdealer.
WABASH-AV., 1734—Soren, Mathison & Co., Prescription Druggists.

WEST DIVISION.

CANAL-ST., South, 594, corner Fourteenth—Merz Bros., Druggists.
HALSTED-ST., South, 134, cor. Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
HARRISON-ST., West, 703, cor. Marshfield-av.—C. J. True, Druggist.
INDIANA-ST., West, 379, near Noble—John Ritter, Druggist.
LAKE-ST., West, 623, northwest cor. Paulina—R. T. Sill, Druggist.
LAKE-ST., West, 724, northwest cor. Lincoln—Ambrecht Bros., Druggists.
MADISON-ST., West, 180, southwest cor. Halsted—Ebert's Pharmacy.
MADISON-ST., West, 276, cor. Morgan—Dell & Co., Druggists.
MADISON-ST., West, 384, cor. Centre-av.—Geo. A. Moffett, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 490, cor. Loomis—Gazzalo & Wisshack, Druggists.
MADISON-ST., West, 572, cor. Ogden-av.—Max Behrens, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 641, cor. Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 826, cor. Hoyne-av.—Chas. J. True, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 1003, cor. Western-av.—Rice & Tirrell, Druggists.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 206 and 208, cor. Halsted-st.—Geo. S. Miller & Co., Druggists.
MAXWELL-ST., 289, corner Jefferson—Merz Bros. Druggists.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 453, } Henry Schroeder, Druggist.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 883, }
MILWAUKEE-AV., 1218, corner Robey-st.—C. O. Sethness, Druggist.
OGDEN-AV., 581, Th. Sonnechsen, Druggist.
TWELFTH-ST., West, 422—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
VAN BUREN-ST., West, 525, cor. Laflin—C. L. Clancy, Druggist.
VAN BUREN-ST., West, 744, cor. Robey—Charles E. Button, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

CLARK-ST., North, 126, cor. Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
CLARK-ST., North, 445, cor. Division—A. S. Cowan, Druggist.
CLARK-ST., North, 974, cor. Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.
HALSTED-ST., North, 930, cor. Garfield-av.—C. W. McClellan.
LARRABEE-ST., 675, cor. Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.
LINCOLN-AV., 420—Bischoff's Pharmacy.
LINCOLN-AV., 722—John A. Braun, Druggist.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD—Cor. Wentworth-av. and Chestnut-st.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON—George W. Muir, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
HYDE PARK—J. D. Sherman, Fifty-third-st. and Lake-av.
LAKE VIEW—Evanston-av., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist. Lincoln-av., 722—John A. Braun, Druggist.
RAVENSWOOD—W. H. Bryan, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.
UNION STOCK-YARDS—Halsted-st., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—Ritter & Ackerman, Druggists.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A SET OF PLANS SHOWING SOME half-dozen front elevations of cottages. Finder will be paid on leaving same at Room 14, 153 Monroe-st.

LOST—SMALL DIAMOND STUD, SATURday. Return for reward to HENRY SCHULTZ, Room 1, 128 Clark-st.

LOST—IF THE PARTY WHO FOUND pocketbook Friday afternoon will return the papers and contract in same he may keep the money. I will pay a liberal reward for the return of ring. Address 493 Ogden-av., second flat.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

DRS. RIVENBURG & HUDSON, NEW dental parlors, 85 and 87 Dearborn-st., Rooms 9, 10, and 11; artificial work a specialty; gold and porcelain crowns; all kinds of filling at greatly reduced rates; teeth extracted without pain, new discovery; all work guaranteed.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A FULL BUST ATTAINED BY simple means. No medicines. Mail 30 cents (stamps) to H. M. RICH, Baltimore, Md.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFing done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

PATENTS.

C. G. PAGE (LATE EXAMINER U. S. PATent Office), Solicitor of Patents, 163 Randolph-st.

NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION OBtains patents, caveats, etc., in United States and foreign countries; local attorneys throughout United States; patent book free. Offices—184 Dearborn-st., Chicago; Le Droit Building, Washington.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—I AM 19 YEARS OF age, have had experience as bookkeeper, entry clerk, bill clerk, and collector. Good references. Live with parents. 1533 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN in office; good penman and experienced; wages reasonable. Address W 3, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, entry clerk, or correspondent, by a young man of ability and A No. 1 references; willing to work for small salary. V 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A REGISTERED pharmacist of 15 years' experience; capable of taking charge of a store. Satisfactory references. E. A. SCHMIDT, 430 Twenty-sixth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY REGISTERED druggist; competent. W 12, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS hotel meat cook; 20 years' experience. Address 113 South Jefferson-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS VALET OR waiter in a private family by an Englishman. Address O 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced young man as bartender. References. W 47, Tribune office.

DO YOU KNOW that you can buy THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE *every day in the week (except Sunday) for 3 cents per copy; or you can have it delivered at your door by carrier every morning for 15 cents per week?*

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT German woman as cook. 1429 State-st., up-stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, together, in small private family. Call at 67 East Huron-st., first floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GERman girl in second place in private family; wages $3.50 per week. Can give good city reference. O 77, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL in good family. Call at 224 Elm-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT cook in private family, without washing. Call at 224 Elm-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH girl to do second work in a small family. Call at 2201 Fifth-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO REspectable girls; one for second-work and one for general housework in private families. Call Tuesday and Wednesday at 3809 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD SECond girl, or would go as cook and laundress in a small family. Good references. Call for two days at 1813 Dearborn-st.

SEAMSTRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD SEAMstress in private family by the day. Address B N 51, Tribune office.

LAUNDRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—AS LAUNDRESS in private family. Good city references. Call or address 114 Rice-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDing good German or Scandinavian help apply at DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—POSITION OF trust by an experienced business-man. Ample references for character and mercantile standing. Surety for faithful performance of duty. Address V 52, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCH lady as governess for children. Call at 224 Elm-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

In answering advertisements calling for a recommendation send the advertiser a COPY but NOT the ORIGINAL documents.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—CLERK IMMEDIATELY. REFerences required. State salary expected. Address V 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—A THOROUGH AND COMPEtent bookkeeper, German preferred; a live man with some business ability; moderate salary to begin with. Address, with references, V 92, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE HARDware firm, a young man who writes a good longhand and understands shorthand and can use typewriter. Address W 11, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—PROFESSIONAL SALESMAN in wood-working business. None but those being acquainted with every detail of the business and having A1 reference need apply. W 4, Tribune.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN; MUST take an interest; liberal commission and salary; best selling goods ever offered; also party for St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, and Minneapolis. Address Q 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN; ONE well acquainted with the retail druggists. Address V 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN TO appoint an agent for us in every large city in U. S. Address Q 58, Tribune office.

TRADES.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ELECTROtype and sterotype finisher; one who can do electro-molding; young man preferred. Inquire of SHAW, 229 Dearborn-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—GENTLEMEN WHO HAVE HAD experience canvassing encyclopedias and other expensive publications; also professional gentlemen, such as attorneys, preachers, doctors, teachers, with business experience and a good record, can secure a pleasant and profitable position by addressing J. H. CHAMBERS, 914 Locust-st., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—LIFE-INSURANCE MANAGER by an assessment association that has nearly completed its seventh year; that has paid the face value of all matured death losses; that is sound and successful. None but those prepared to establish their ability need apply. Call at Parlor 1 Windsor European Hotel, from 10 until 12 a. m. and 3 until 5 p. m. from Monday until Thursday.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN LOCATED outside principal cities; salary $70 to $100 per month to represent, in his own locality, an old-established house. References exchanged. Manufacturer, Lock-Box 1585, New York.

WANTED—CANVASSERS; GOOD MEN TO work. Apply at once. M. C. EAMES, Room 6 Tribune Building.

WANTED—A PORTER FOR INSIDE WORK; young single man, German preferred; pay $6. Apply at 8:30 a. m. to CARSON, PIRIE & CO., Madison and Peoria-sts.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS. Apply at once at Room 6 Tribune Building.

WANTED—SOLICITOR FOR REAL ESTATE and renting. Address W 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A RELIABLE PROTESTANT woman who understands good washing and ironing and good plain cooking. References. Apply at 2252 Calumet-av. between 10 and 1.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR SECOND WORK and nursing. Y 79, Tribune office.

WANTED—449 WEST LAKE-ST.—A GOOD girl to do general housework in small family.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a good cook. City references required. Apply at 3110 Michigan-av.

LAUNDRESSES.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO WASHING AND ironing and assist with second work the rest of the week; washing not heavy. Address R 234, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—LADIES OR YOUNG MEN; something entirely new; no photo painting; $1 to $3 a day can be quietly made at your own homes; no canvassing; full particulars free. Please address at once, Crescent Art Co., 19 Central-st., Boston, Mass. Box 5,170.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN TO take light work at their own homes; $1 to $3 a day easily made; work sent by mail; no canvassing; a great demand for our work. Address, with stamp, Crown Mfg. Company, 294 Vine-st., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—LADIES AND MISSES TO DO crochet work at home; steady work, city or country. WESTERN LACE MFG. CO., 218 State-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO ADDRESS CIRCUlars, etc.; wages $4.50 per week. Address in own handwriting W 9, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

LADIES DESIRING COMPETENT AND well-trained servants can obtain such at the Throop Street Employment Bureau, 10 South Throop-st. Telephone 4499.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED — LIBERAL INDUCEments offered. White S.-M. Co., 117 Adams-st., Toledo, O.

AGENTS WANTED—SPECIAL TERMS AND exclusive territory; new work. Address 159 State-st., Chicago, Ill., N. W. branch of Charles Scribner's Sons.

AGENTS WANTED—ENERGETIC MEN AND women can have permanent employment and large profits introducing our labor-saving invention. $2 samples free to those who wish to test the goods before buying. Write for papers; no postals. MERRILL & CO., 27 N. Clark-st., Chicago.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—ONE 30-FOOT, ONE 18-FOOT fine office partitions. W. LUMLEY, 194 La Salle-st.

SAFES—FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF, new and second-hand, at astonishingly low prices this month; six sets of vault doors, 1,450 lbs. each, at $50 each; correspondence solicited. J. GREENHOOD & CO., agents, 84 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—FOR CASH—60 FEET PLATE glass deep showcasing; standard width; in length eight to twelve feet. Address with price, V 99 Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—
House and grounds northwest corner Michigan-av. and Twenty-eighth-st.
House in perfect order, with all modern improvements; also good barn.
Will rent the premises to a good tenant for term of years.
Inquire of Agent United States Exp. Co., 87 and 89 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR SIX MONTHS, 9-room house; kitchen and dining-room on first floor; $75 per month; convenient to Illinois Central trains. 3003 Groveland-av.

TO RENT—3006 LAKE PARK-AV.; A DEsirable modern house to small family; ready in April. ANDREWS, BURHANS & COOPER, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3342 WABASH-AV.—LARGE house, 14 rooms, and large 2-story brick barn; elegant location. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH brick barn and 50-foot lot, Calumet-av., near Thirty-second-st., $100 per month; 3540 Ellis-av., $75 per month; 3823 Langley-av., and furniture for sale; No. 1310 Oakwood-boulevard, $40; 4340 Bellevue-av., 10-room brick, $30. B. F. HEAD, 48 Major Block.

TO RENT—3224 CALUMET-AV., 2-STORY and basement, 10 rooms, modern improvements; will rent furnished or unfurnished. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—720 WEST ADAMS-ST., CORNER Winchester-av.; now ready for good tenant; new modern brick dwelling; 12 rooms; first-class neighborhood. Apply to owner, J. W. POLLEY, at A. S. Gage & Co.'s, Wabash-av., corner Adams-st.

TO RENT—A FEW GOOD HOUSES NOW vacant, and a large list from April and May 1 that will be advertised April 1 for rent. Present holders of leases through us will please call and renew, if they wish to remain. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—929 AND 943 MONROE-ST.—Dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; neighborhood unsurpassed; houses have every modern convenience; are in excellent repair and will be kept so. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 19.

TO RENT—2-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 857 West Adams-st., near Leavitt; all modern improvements. SCOTT & GAGE, 48 Clark-st.

TO RENT—10-ROOM, STONE-FRONT HOUSE, No. 887 Washington-boulevard; all modern conveniences and in perfect order. Apply at 299 Park-av.

TO RENT—651 MONROE-ST.—AN OCTAGON front brick dwelling, 12 rooms; furnished if desired; barn. Very low to private family. Room 75, 159 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—273 WEST JACKSON-ST.; A 6-room cottage; all conveniences. SNOW & DICKINSON, 37 Washington-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT — NORTHWEST CORNER OF LA Salle-av. and Division-st.—Two-story and basement house, with extension; ten rooms, laundry, bath-room, two dressing-rooms, and all modern conveniences; furniture for sale, all or any part. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—FOR $25—NEW RESIDENCE ON North Side, near park. H. M. PAYNE, 164 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—527 LA SALLE-AV.—ELEVEN rooms. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, large stable and yard, near the lake-shore drive. References required. Address M 39, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—FOURTEEN-room furnished house, first-class, central. 69 Dearborn-st., Room 36.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON AND SOUTH Evanston, good houses at reasonable rates. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 86 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSES, NOS. 9 and 11 Forty-third-st., near I. C. trains. ANDREWS, BURHANS & COOPER, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—IN WINNETKA, house on lake shore, with barn and large lot. Address W 6, Tribune office.

TO RENT—AT IRVING PARK, HANDsome 9-room house, convenient to depot; large grounds, fruit in abundance, 25 minutes from Wells-st. depot, fare 8c; rent $55 per month. Call at or address 27 South Water-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—CHOICE SIX-ROOM FLATS, bath, hot and cold water, gas-fixtures, window and door screens; hall gas furnished and water-tax paid; a janitor will remove ashes and garbage and keep everything in order. These flats are in the handsome block just completed, corner Thirty-seventh-st. and Cottage Grove-av., very near to the cable-cars and Illinois Central 10-minute trains; $25 and $30. A. T. EWING, 38 Montauk Block, or janitor on the premises.

TO RENT—20 4-ROOM FLATS, NEW AND elegant, $10 to $14, near Twenty-second-st., on Butterfield. I will sell 6 nice cottages in same locality, to be removed at about $100, worth $400. C. L. JENKS, Branch office corner Clark and Twentieth-sts.

TO RENT—A SIX-ROOM FLAT, SECOND floor, 1548 Wabash-av. Apply at Room 4, 94 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLAT IN HANDSOME brick building on avenue three blocks from Thirty-first-st. R. R. station and one block from cable; all modern conveniences; bronze hardware; cathedral lights; to be papered; tenants can select paper; rent $40. Address P 33, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS FLAT, CORNER Thirty-fifth-st. and Prairie-av.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—SEVERAL ELEGANT FLATS, 6 rooms each, also suites of 3 rooms, in stone-front block on Madison-st., between Throop and Ada. Fine flats, 6 rooms each, in the new block corner Lake and Ada-sts.; also corner Lake and Robey. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 253 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—9-ROOM FLAT, SECOND FLOOR, No. 376 West Madison-st., containing all modern conveniences. Apply to M. GAMBLE & CO., Rooms 3 to 8, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SECOND-STORY FLAT, 372 WEST Lake-st.; six pleasant rooms; convenient and in good order. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—A LARGE 7-ROOM FLAT ON Van Buren-st., just west of Loomis; building 24x65; bay window; east light; nicely papered; latest improvements; $35. D. S. PLACE, 147 La Salle-st., basement.

TO RENT—4-ROOM FLATS WITH BATH-room, etc.; can take Ogden-av. or Twelfth-st. cars; $14. JOHN F. EWING, 636 Thirteenth place.

TO RENT—$35—THE FINEST 7-ROOM FLAT in Chicago; new, perfect order. 748 West Harrison-st. Inquire in drug store, 750 West Harrison-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—CORNER FLAT IN THE "NEWport" apartment building, corner of Pine and Ontario-sts.
Corner flat in the "Albany" apartment building, corner of Clark and Indiana-sts.; these flats contain all modern improvements, including steam heat, hot and cold water, mirror, hardwood mantels and sideboards, gas-fixtures, and are elegantly decorated throughout. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., Rooms 3 to 8, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TWO CHOICE 7 AND 8 ROOM apartments, 374 La Salle-av.; hardwood finish; steam heat; very attractive. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—APARTMENTS IN HOTEL DE Lincoln, 60 and 62 Wisconsin-st.; rent from $35 to $50 per month; steam heat. A. NELSON, Room 106 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—FLAT 9, HOTEL MARQUETTE, corner of Rush and Ohio-sts.; 8 rooms, south and west front, all conveniences. Apply to janitor.

TO RENT—GARFIELD-AV. AND ORCHARD-st.—5 flats, all first and second floors; convenient, new, and light; rent from $20 to $40; possession May 1. Also 2 new 8-room brick houses. J. W. HOWELL, 822, 112 Clark-st.

TO RENT—MAY 1, IN THE MARQUETTE, Rush and Ohio-sts., two very desirable flats, 8 rooms, south and west exposure; oak floors and woodwork; every convenience. J. W. HOWELL, Room 822, 112 Clark-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT NO. 333 OHIO-st., near Rush; steam heat; south front; rent $55. J. W. HOWELL, 112 Clark-st., Room 822.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED SINGLE room in private family; gentleman only; $8 per month. 25 East Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT—ONE, TWO, OR THREE ROOMS, with or without board, also large flat, at 3831 Vincennes-av. Second bell.

TO RENT—PLEASANT, NEWLY-FURNISHed front and square room for gentlemen; gas and bath-room. Apply 2415 South State-st., Flat 2.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, nicely furnished. 78 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT PARLOR FLOOR and basement of six rooms, to respectable parties. Address 3213 Vernon-av.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO NICELY FURnished rooms, single or en suite, suitable for two gents; all conveniences; no moving. 423 Oak-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT ROOMS; STEAM-heat, bath, elevator. The Albany, corner Indiana-st. and Clark, Flat O.

TO RENT—TEN ROOMS (BASEMENT AND parlor floor) 48 Wisconsin-st., near Lincoln Park, rent low. Inquire in the forenoon at 46 Wisconsin-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—STORES 31 AND 33 MICHIGAN-av., each 25x150 feet, 4-story and basement, with water elevator. Will connect for party wanting large store, or rent separate. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT NOS. 75 and 77 Randolph-st. Apply at Room 4, 94 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 1556 Wabash-av. Apply at Room 4, 94 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—
32 and 28 River-st.,
Single or together.
Five stories and basement, with elevators.
Apply to
J. G. SHERMAN,
79 Clark-st., Room 10, or
ROGERS & CO.,
90 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES IN THE HANDSOME block just completed, corner Thirty-seventh-st. and Cottage Grove-av., a fancy grocery with a fine meat market, a fine shoe store, a dry-goods and notion store, a good merchant tailor could not find a better business center for a first-class trade. A. T. EWING, 38 Montauk Block.

TO RENT—20 MARKET-ST., LARGE STORE, 25x90, with four lofts, elevator, and dock; power if desired.
1815 State-st., large store and basement.
120 Eighteenth-st., near Wabash-av., five light stores. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT — FINE WHOLESALE STORE room, 25x100, with second floor 80x100; light on three sides; water elevator. Apply 226 Michigan-st.

TO RENT—STORE NORTHWEST CORNER of Loomis and Van Buren-sts.; this will be changed into a store and be ready to rent on or before May 1; finest location for drug-store on West Side. D. S. PLACE, 147 La Salle-st., basement.

TO RENT—STORES 20x50, WITH OR WITHout basement, in finest new block on North Side, corner State and Michigan streets; new hardware and California wine house now located; good opening for druggist or fancy groceries on corner; inside stores for boots and shoes, gents' furnishing goods, etc; part of rent will be paid in one store for office room, and in another for taking laundry orders. Apply 226 Michigan-st.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE STORE, 219 Thirty-first-st.; possession now or May 1. Call on or address J. S. VREDENBURGH, Treasurer, corner Lock and Cologne-sts.

TO RENT—PART OF OUR STORE AT NO. 94 State-st. Also an elegant upright showcase for sale. The A. & W. Mfg. Co.

TO RENT—STORES—21 TO 27 WEST LAKE-st., east of Canal, opposite Jones & Laughlin's, first floor and basements; lease given for one or two years from May 1, 1886. Apply to T. W. WADSWORTH, 63 Clark-st.

TO RENT—263 AND 265 WABASH-AV.—Entire building, five stories and basement, 55x160 to wide alley; single floors; immediate possession. J. W. HOWELL, 112 Clark-st., Room 822.

TO RENT—FINE MANUFACTURING BUILDing, 9, 11, 13, and 15 River-st., six stories and basement, 62x100 feet; good for any business; moderate rent. NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO., 57 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—LARGE STORES 3526, 3734, AND 3738 State-st.; rent $25. D. HARRY HAMMER, 153 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORE 55 MARKET-ST., BEtween Randolph and Washington; 2-story and basement. Apply at Room 1, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE 212 THIRTY-FIRST-ST., next to Bristol Hotel, between Indiana and Prairie-avs.; finest and lightest store on street; light on three sides. Apply at Room 1, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HALF OF STORE FOR MILLInery or ladies' goods; on State-st., near Jackson; other half will be occupied by glove business. Address W 7, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FINE NEW BRICK STORES IN block corner Lake and Ada-sts.; also corner of Lake and Robey. E. GOODRICH & CO., 253 West Madison-st.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN THE SEARS Building, 99 and 101 Washington-st., single or en suite; every convenience. LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—BEST LOCATION IN THE city, either for office purposes or light commercial business; parties desirous of securing rooms should examine. McVicker's Theatre Building.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND ROOMS. 194 Clark-st., Room 5. J. H. ANDREWS.

TO RENT—FOR COMMERCIAL USES AND offices, spacious rooms in fireproof building on northwest corner La Salle and Madison-sts., known as "La Salle Block."

TO RENT—OFFICES IN "C. L. JENKS' Building," adjoining Open Board of Trade on Van Buren-st., now ready. Better offices for less money than can be had elsewhere in the new Board of Trade district. Inquire on premises of C. L. JENKS.

NEWSDEALERS CAN HAVE THE TRIBUNE delivered to them by wagon for two cents per copy every day (except Sunday). No extra charge for delivery. Address orders to City Circulator, Room 6 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS of the Dickey Building, now occupied by the Public Library. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., Rooms 3 to 8, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—WITH POWER—FIRST FLOOR, 100x100 feet; second floor, 50x100 feet; splendid light and good power; best location in the city for manufacturing. Apply to ROTH, McMAHON & CO., Clinton and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—WITH POWER, STEAM HEAT, and freight elevator—Third floor, 53x83, with light on three sides, and third floor, 53x70, with light on two sides; not for woodworking. BROWN BROS. Mfg. Co., corner Clinton and Jackson-sts.

TO RENT—FOR MANUFACTURING—SECond and fourth floors of northeast corner Canal and Washington-sts., 40x140; light on three sides, steam heat, power, and elevator; also office room on first floor, 12x25. Apply on premises. HAY & PRENTICE CO., 36 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER—FIRST floor, 2,000 square feet; second floor, 3,500 square feet; fourth floor, 12,500 square feet. Fine light and reasonable rent for a term of years. Apply on the premises. The J. W. Reedy Elevator Manfg. Co., 83 to 91 Illinois-st.

TO RENT—NO. 172 EAST MADISON-ST.—Fourth floor, 30x180, well lighted, for light manufacturing; rent $700; elevator and water-closet.

TO RENT—A LONG LIST OF PROPERTY from a $15 flat to a $100 house. G. S. BUTLER & CO., 898 North Clark-st., Lincoln Park Agency.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES, FLATS, stores—West Side—For to supply the large demand we are already having. Owners desiring good tenants the coming year will let us hear from them. We make West Side property a specialty. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Halsted and Washington.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NEW SMALL house, about 7 rooms, by young couple, no children, on improved street, bounded by Loomis, Oakley, Congress, Park-av.; furnished or unfurnished; must have all modern conveniences; state rent. Address W 1, Tribune office.

WANTED — TO RENT — A FURNISHED house where wealthy people decline housekeeping; owners could remain. W 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE furnished or unfurnished rooms suitable for housekeeping by two adults; vicinity of Lincoln Park or near the lake; state price. P.-O. Box 628, city.

WANTED—TO RENT—A STORE, 3 OR 4 floors and basement, about 25x125, or lofts with same amount of room, to use for storage, within one mile of Dearborn and Lake-sts.; rent to be low, with hydraulic elevator. Address W 45, Tribune office.

WANTTD—TO RENT—A STORE, 3 OR 4 floors and basement, about 25x125, or lofts with same amount of room, to use for storage, within one mile of Dearborn and Lake-sts; rent to be low, with hydraulic elevator.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

481 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, for gentlemen.

1354 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT SOUTH-east front rooms, with board.

1438 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT—WITH board, newly-furnished rooms.

1714 INDIANA-AV.—HOTEL ROYAL—Rooms, furnishings, and table first-class.

NORTH SIDE.

197 DEARBORN-AV.—A LARGE FRONT room and board; also single room.

HOTELS.

SOUTH SIDE MADISON HOUSE—EUROPEan Hotel, 164 East Madison-st.—Rooms from $2 to $3 per week; 50 cents and 75 cents per day.

ST. LAWRENCE EUROPEAN HOTEL, 74 and 76 Adams-st., between State and Dearborn. Don't pay high prices; elegant rooms, 50c to $1 a day.

VAN NESS EUROPEAN, 146 SOUTH STATE-st.—Nicely-furnished rooms to rent to gentlemen only; newly and lately refurnished, and will be first-class in every respect.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM FOR SELF, WIFE, and mother in private family or private boarding-house, private family preferred, on South Side, convenient to cars. Address, stating location and terms, W 48, Tribune office.

BOARD — AND ROOMS FOR LADY AND daughter, 10 years old; North Side preferred; terms must be moderate. References. W 13, Tribune.

BOARD—AND ROOMS; ALL LOCALITIES; information free. BAKER, 164 Dearborn-st., Room 209.

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED—PARTNER—A MAN OF PUSH with $5,000, in a business in this city that will pay a large income on money invested. Address or call at Brevoort House, on Madison-st., Room No. 93.

WANTED PARTNER—IN ESTABLISHED produce commission house. Must furnish reference as to character, worth, etc., and $1,500 to $2,000 cash. Ample investigation given. V 2, Tribune office.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR GENTS' cast-off clothing. Send postal to A. SIMON, 369 South Clark-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

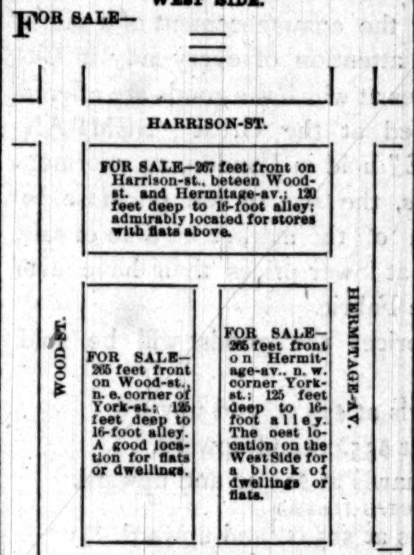
FOR SALE—$30,000—BLOCK OF 12 HOUSES, lot 125x150, corner, on South Side, near Twenty-fourth and State-sts.; nine of these are nice brick houses and three splendid frame, all in good repair and rented to good, paying tenants at $4,500 per year; taxes $345, insurance about $155; you can figure whether this is a good investment or not; will pay about 14 per cent net; want $14,500 cash down or all.
$10,000—Lot 70x226 feet, with good house on it, fronts 70 feet on South Park-av., and runs back 226 to Vernon-av., fronts east on Vernon-av. 70 feet; this ought to sell; near Twenty-ninth-st.
$7,500—Large frame house, and lot 25x150, east front, on Jefferson-st., between Van Buren and Jackson; this is coming property and in a few years they will be glad to get it at $1,000 per foot; such chances as this should be taken.
$5,000—A modern brick dwelling and lot on Jackson-st., near Hoyne; this is cheap.
$15,000—Two brick houses, built in flats; rent $1,618 per year; lot 50x180; on Van Buren-st., just east of Ashland-av.
$8,500—Fine all-modern octagon stone-front dwelling, good barn, lot 25x125, just two blocks from entrance to Lincoln Park; this is splendid property and cheap.
$8,250—Fine octagon front three-story and basement brick dwelling and lot on Indiana-st., a few doors from Dearborn-av., North Side; rent $70 per month.
T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 131 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—4333 ST. LAWRENCE-AV.—2-story and basement brick house, 26-foot lot; $4,500. Will sell for part cash, balance time, or will make liberal discount for all cash.
25-foot lot on Halsted-st., just north of Garfield-boulevard; $700. Apply to H. M. BOICE. At office of Cutler, White & Boice, West end Eighteenth-st. bridge.

FOR SALE—OUR LARGE LIST OF CHICAgo real estate mailed free on application. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

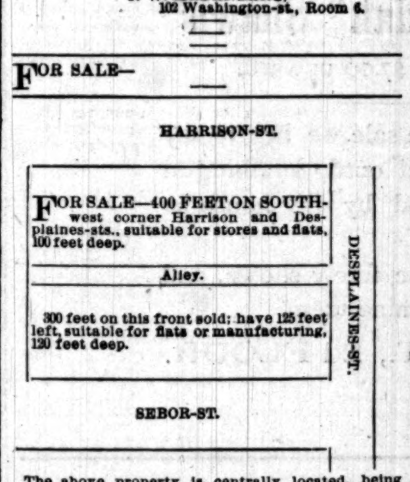
WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—



This property is located in one of the most rapidly-growing portions of the West Side. Only about 20 minutes' ride to State and Madison-sts. Harrison-st. cars pass it, and it is convenient to the Ogden-av. or Van Buren-st. cars. Low prices and easy terms.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—



The above property is centrally located, being within three-quarters of a mile of the new Board of Trade, within half mile of most of the freight depots; Harrison-st. cars pass it and it is accessible by five other lines of horse-cars. Prices low and terms easy. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—A large frame and brick residence, containing about 22 rooms, all furnished and in clean and good order, with adjoining brick office building, situated on West Madison-st.; rents for over $1,200; net lease runs seven years from May 1; perfectly clean; a splendid situation for a saloon and boarding-house; will be sold for cash at a great sacrifice, or will be exchanged for other smaller property, together with two lots, 25x125 feet, on Lexington-st. Full particulars may be learned from the owner, Room 43, 156 Washington-st.; will pay commission to any one that will sell it.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS—
Thirty-third-st., 7 lots near Ashland-av. at $550 each; easy terms.
West Fifteenth-st., east of Douglas Park, 6 lots at $550 each.
Washtenaw-av., corner of Fifteenth-st., 11 lots at $600 each. G. S. HUBBARD JR., 122 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A WELL BUILT 2-STORY AND basement stone-front house on Throop-st., between Madison and Washington, 10 rooms, hot and cold water, furnace and gas fixtures, concrete sidewalks, street newly paved; very convenient to business, markets, and the parks. Rent for $720 per annum. Price, $6,500; easy terms. DANIEL H. HALE & CO., 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—843 TO 853 WEST JACKSON-ST.,
NEW 2-STORY AND CELLAR MODERN 8-ROOM HOUSES.
With furnace, gas-fixtures, and all conveniences.
OPEN AT ALL TIMES.
Go and see them. BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—382 WEST HARRISON-ST.—A two-story octagon-front brick residence; lot 21x124 feet; street cars before the door; hot and cold water and gas fixtures; interior grained in cherry; in complete order throughout; possession at once; price $5,250; terms $500 cash; balance $60 per month. DANIEL H. HALE & CO., 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—ROOMY 3-STORY RESIDENCE on Washington-boulevard, near Sheldon-st.; south front; gas-fixtures and furnace; house 44 feet front and in capital order; possession at once; price, $12,500. DANIEL H. HALE & CO., 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD LOTS ON OGDEN-av., east front, north of Taylor-st., $5,000. R. C. BUTZOW, 73 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY D. S. PLACE, 147 LA SALLE-st., basement.—Here is one of the finest houses on Park-av., adjoining a $40,000 residence, good 2-story brick house, 10 rooms, all modern, stone sidewalks in and outside of yard, lot 30x125. This a great bargain if sold soon; cost $13,000.

FOR SALE—A NEW COTTAGE HOUSE OF 7 rooms, near Ogden-av. and Twelfth-st.; good yard, woodshed, stormshed, water-closet, etc.; the best brick house in Chicago for $2,250; on easy terms. JOHN F. EWING, owner, 636 Thirteenth-place.

FOR SALE—TWELFTH-ST. LOTS, NEAR Ogden-av.; the best lots for business purposes on the West Side. EUGENE R. COX, 38 Montauk Block.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO. offer a special bargain in vacant property on Calumet-av., near Thirty-third-st. Address 94 Washington-st., Room 32.

FOR SALE—2973 MICHIGAN-AV., STONE-front house; parlor and dining-room on first floor; will be sold at a bargain. Also a brick house corner Calumet-av. and Twenty-fourth-st. ANDREWS, BURHANS & COOPER, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE ON RHODES-AV., near Thirty-second-st.; very desirable; ready April 1. ANDREWS, BURHANS & COOPER, 115 Dearborn-st.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—573 AND 575 LA SALLE-AV.,
ELEGANT NEW MODERN 2-STORY AND CELLAR HOUSES.
Mansard, to be finished in the latest style, and first-class, with every improvement.
Open at all times. Go and see them.
BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$6,000—EASY PAYMENTS—Block new stone-front houses near Lincoln Park. Apply at Room 1, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEW $3,000 RESIDENCE near Lincoln Park; a bargain. H. M. PAYNE, 164 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $2,000 to $6,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and on easy terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN H. BARTLETT, No. 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—NEW houses, 7, 8, and 12 rooms, hardwood finish in some; all modern improvements; central locations; on monthly or yearly payments; will build to order. P. W. GEORGE, 356 Chestnut-st., Englewood.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, with 100-foot lot, at Riverside for $3,500, and another at $6,000 and another at $7,500. G. S. HUBBARD JR., 122 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD—A FEW LOTS in this charming and rapidly-growing suburb, on monthly payments, for $500 and upward; each lot 50x165, with lake water, sidewalks, etc., in streets. BERNARD F. WEBER, Room 16, 84 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE ON CALUMET-av. and Forty-fifth-st., built in best manner; furnace, gas-fixtures, etc. ANDREWS, BURHANS & COOPER, 115 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—RECEIVER'S SALE—ON THURSday, March 25, 1886, at 11 o'clock a. m., I will sell at my office, Room 6, 97 Washington-st., Chicago, subject to the approval of the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois, lots nine (9) and ten (10), block forty-eight (48), Cornell, for the sum of six hundred and fifty dollars cash, unless I shall then and there receive a higher and better bid for the premises, in which case it will be sold to the highest and best bidder. SAMUEL D. WARD,
March 20, 1886. Receiver Rep. Life Ins. Co.

FOR SALE—A SUBURBAN RESIDENCE, beautifully built, just outside Chicago, five miles from Court-House. Size of lot 125x125; price $5,000. Call and see photograph. 87 Dearborn-st., basement. Lots for sale on easy terms. JOHN ARNOLD.

FOR SALE—AND TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL homes at Highland Park; some bargains on our list. D. M. ERSKINE JR. & CO., 166 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL building lot at Wheaton, on the ridge, one block from depot and two blocks from college; $15 down and $5 monthly; 30 minutes' ride from Chicago limits; 25 daily trains; the splendid growth of trees makes Wheaton one entire park; good schools, churches, stores, hotels, and 2,500 inhabitants; cheapest lots in market, and shown free to purchasers. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS AT RIVerside. G. S. HUBBARD JR., 122 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES BUILT TO SUIT FAMilies at Windsor Park, on the Illinois Central, near the lake; grove lots, water pipe, sidewalk, macadamized streets, new depot, 20 trains each way daily, time shortened; terms of sale monthly if desired; 4 sold. B. A. ULRICH, Room 10, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ACRES, ACRES, ACRES, SUITable for immediate subdivisions, Seventy-ninth-st. and Cheltenham beach; improvements on two sides; seven acres on lake shore, with beach and riparian rights; three-acre tracts, one-acre and half-acre lots. B. A. ULRICH, Room 10, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT BRICK RESIDENCE, lot 70x200 feet, on Cornell-av.; $15,500. Fine residence on lake-shore, near Forty-ninth-st.; $15,000. Fine residence and 100x150, with barn, Washington-av., near Fifty-sixth-st.; $13,500. B. A. ULRICH, Room 10, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON VINCENNES-AV., OPposite Storey mansion; long time; street improved. J. H. BISSELL, 52 Major Block.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—80 ACRES OF fine land southwest of Stock-Yards, near Mount Forrest; will take half cash and balance in trade. ANDREWS, BURHANS & COOPER, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WYNETCA—AN ELEGANT 11-room 2-story brick house; house 24x18; grounds 125x160; nice trees, lawn, etc.; good water, furnace, and drainage; price, $5,500. NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO., 57 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK—AN ATTRACTive suburban home at a moderate price; handy to Illinois Central suburban trains, to schools, and churches; in a good neighborhood, rapidly improving; price and terms of the owner living on the premises, 5430 Monroe-av., formerly called Frederick-place.

FOR SALE—GOOD BRICK AT CORNER Fifty-fifth and State-sts. Call at 126 Twentieth-st.

DO YOU KNOW that you can buy THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE *every day in the week (except Sunday) for 3 cents per copy; or you can have it delivered at your door by carrier every morning for 15 cents per week?*

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A CHEAP STOCK FARM, 400 acres good rolling land, 80 miles south of Chicago, three miles from station; all under fence, with good house; $20,000; would exchange for city or suburban property. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—500,000 ACRES NEBRASKA and Kansas lands, in quantities to suit purchasers. Fine improved farms and stock ranches cheap. Extra bargains and long time on railroad and school lands. If you desire to buy or sell address us at once. CRUM, HERVEY & CO., Neb. Nat. Bk. Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

FOR SALE—AT GENEVA LAKE—THE PROPerty belonging to the Sans Souci Club; land consists of 132 feet lake front, about 400 feet deep or over, one acre of land, with good house, 72 feet in length, 24 feet in width, 21 rooms in all, with furniture for whole house, including kitchen stove and table; furniture all complete for club or hotel purposes. PLEASANT AMICK or J. F. LYON, 177 La Salle-st., Room 32.

FOR SALE—$7,000, TERMS EASY—80 ACRES of as beautiful, rich farm land as any man ever saw, only 16 miles from Chicago and just half a mile south of depot at Clarendon Hills, on C., B. & Q. R. R.; all under fence and cultivation, but no buildings. The land and location can't be excelled in Cook Co. It is cheap. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 131 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD FARM OF 120 ACRES 2½ miles from Racine, Wis.; in high state of cultivation, plenty of water, good fences, new 14-room brick house, large barn, and other buildings; good orchard, all kinds of fruit; price, $140 per acre. Address M 782, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A BUSINESS-MAN WITH A FEW THOUsand dollars can learn of a good opening for himself and capital by calling on WRIGHT & HARDIE, 162 Washington-st., and meet a gentleman from the West.

A YOUNG MAN HAS $5,000 AND HIS time to put into some legitimate paying business; would prefer manufacturing. Address V 65, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED MANUfacturing business in Chicago, the product being sold to jobbing trade only. Business will be disposed of at inventory cost price; excellent opportunity to make money. An investigation is solicited and will be given at once to responsible party. Capital required about $15,000. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. None but principals or parties having the money need apply. Address V 90, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A PAPER BOX MANUFACTory at Kansas City, Mo. For information write to PHIL DOGGLER, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPERty, suitable for any industry, on line of Michigan Southern Railroad; building 50x100, five stories, 80-horse power; for sale cheap or exchange. Address W 2, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BAKERY AND ICE-CREAM parlor; has a good oven, and is a splendid chance for a practical baker; located on West Lake-st.; will be sold at a big bargain. JOHN W. BROOKS, 144 La Salle-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS PHOTOGRAPH gallery in a good locality. Address W 10, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MILLINERY BUSINESS; GOOD chance to step into a nice trade; examination of stock solicited; price will be made to suit. 543 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD-PAYING BARBER-shop; good reasons for selling. Address ALOLPH C. KOCH, Belleville, Ill.; P.-O. Box 692.

FOR SALE — NEW FURNITURE OF A double marble-front house of 32 rooms and first-class boarding-house full of good-paying boarders, $855 income monthly; can be made to pay $1,000 if day-boarders taken; rent of house, $163.33 per month; will be sold at a bargain. Address 332 East Indiana-st., city.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE STOCK OF GROceries, with fixtures; store can be leased for term of years; best of locations; good reasons for selling. E. A. BEHAN, Janesville, Wis.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LIVERY AND BOARDing stable; long lease; 25 good boarders; best location: South Side. R 94, Tribune office.

I WISH A LIVE PARTY TO ASSIST ME in selling stock in a new company; dividend guaranteed. Address V 93, Tribune office.

WANTED—ASSOCIATE WITH FEW HUNdred dollars for pleasure and profit traveling with original novelty in public amusements. KARL ASHTON, St. Louis, Mo.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ATTENTION—CONSULTATION ON BUSIness, lawsuits, absent-friends, love, marriages, deaths; ladies specially invited; letters answered by return mail. MRS. FRANKS, 14 Laflin-st. Always at home.

LOUISE BENNETT, CLAIRVOYANT; MAGnetic treatment, French and Spanish baths. 246 State-st., Parlor 10.

MME. CATHRINA, THE NOTED DAUGHter of Rhineland, tells past, present, and future; gives satisfaction in any case you may call for. Mme. Cathrina, with her giantess strength and magnetic power gives massage treatment. Consultations, $1; treatments, $3 to $5. Can be consulted from 10 to 12 and from 2 to 7, 41 S. Clark-st., near Lake, Room 30.

MME. BELLE, CLAIRVOYANT—MASSAGE, magnetic treatment; lady assistants. Parlor 10, 178 State-st., opposite Palmer House.

MISS FLETCHER, CLAIRVOYANT—MASsage and magnetic treatment. Parlors 2 and 4, 215 State-st., one block south of Palmer House.

MRS. LUCIA BROWN IS THE BEST FORTune-teller in the city; nobody should fail to see her; speaks English and German. 353 Sedgwick-st., first flat.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 97 TO 103 Van Buren-st., corner of Fourth-av.—Low rates given on storage for furniture, merchandise, buggies, etc.; advances made. Telephone No. 801. CHAS. F. KEELER, Proprietor.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established 1875, for storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc.; cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe-st.

THE CHICAGO FURNITURE STORAGE CO., 350 and 352 Wabash-av.—New and improved facilities for storage of household goods; compartments.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BARGAINS IN CARRIAGES—BEFORE REmoval to 350 Wabash-av. we will retail 100 buggies, phaetons, extension-tops, etc., at wholesale prices. G. L. BRADLEY, 218 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FINE 6-YEAR-OLD BAY horse, sound and gentle. Coal office, 421 Ogden-av.

HORSE AND BUGGY FOR SALE—BY G. HATING, grocer, corner Austin-av. and Morgan-st. Call at 133 North Carpenter-st.

ONE GOOD SECOND-HAND COACH....$225
One second-hand coach.................. 75
One good second-hand 6-seat rockaway...... 200
One second-hand 4-seat rockaway.......... 150
One second-hand 4-seat rockaway.......... 125
Several second-hand buggies from $40 to $100.
HILL & KILLAM, 386 Wabash-av.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE
BY THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., the only properly organized loan company in Chicago.

Loans of from $25 to $10,000 made on furniture, pianos, organs, horses, wagons, machinery, warehouse receipts, etc., without removal from possession of owners, without delay and in entire confidence. Our loans are so made that any part can be paid any time, each payment reducing the interest in proportion. All loans renewed at original rates as long as desired. Advances also made on watches, diamonds, and jewelry which are stored in special vaults. Persons needing money should carefully consider with whom they deal, as so many new firms and self-styled loan companies are daily coming into existence. We have no brokers in connection with our office and save all commissions, giving the benefit to the borrower. Should you need money
CALL AT THE BANKING ROOMS OF THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 86 La Salle-st., first floor, opposite City-Hall.

ANY PARTIES WISHING FROM $10 TO $1,000 can borrow the same of the
BABCOCK & BALDWIN LOAN COMPANY,
the only properly organized Loan Company in Chicago, on their furniture, fixtures, pianos, organs, horses, carriages, machinery, etc., on short notice and without removal from possession; also on diamonds, watches, and jewelry, notes, warehouse receipts, and all other collateral securities.
Notes and good commercial paper also bought.
Parties may have all the time on their loans that they require, and pay back the money in installments if desired, reducing both the principal and interest.
Being one of the largest and oldest companies in existence we are able to give our customers the lowest of terms and most honorable treatment.
BABCOCK & BALDWIN LOAN CO., Room 602 Opera-House Building, 112 Clark-st.

ALL NEEDING LOANS ON FURNITURE, pianos, teams, etc., or to pay off furniture or piano dealers, please call; so organized high rates prohibited; usual publicity avoided. Illinois Mortgage Co., 70 La Salle-st., Room 5. Established 1871.

ANY AMOUNTS LOANED ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal or delay at lower rates of interest and on more liberal terms than can be obtained elsewhere. Room 24, 116 Dearborn-st.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., corner of Calhoun-place.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

BYRON A. BALDWIN & CO., 154 WASHINGton-st., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates.

CHICAGO TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, 120 La Salle-st. Money loaned on commercial paper, warehouse receipts, mortgage notes, and available collaterals of all kinds.

FOR SALE—STOCK IN A MANUFACTURing company at a bargain; dividend guaranteed to purchaser. Address V 94, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$18,000—NEWBERRY ESTATE 7 per cent mortgage bonds. Send your cash offer. S. BERNHARD, 279 Church-st., New York.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES (OVER TWO years old; no assessment companies) and same bought; send stamp. Real estate bought and sold and loans on same. Loans on any good collateral. EDGAR HOLMES, Room 15, 168 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISSION at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate, in sums of $1,000 and upwards. R. PRINDIVILLE, Room 21, 17 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAgo real estate in sums to suit. Apply at the Union Trust Co.'s, 133 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED INSIDE property at low rates. R. S. CRITCHELL, Room 3, 141 La Salle-st. Call between 12 and 1 o'clock.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE OR any good security at lowest rates; fair treatment guaranteed. 80 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate in Chicago at lowest rates of interest. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT CURRENT RATES on improved real estate in Cook County. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY real estate at lowest rates. H. J. CHRISTOPH, 157 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAgo real estate at 5½ per cent. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

ROSE & BARRY, 72 DEARBORN-ST., HAVE money to loan on Chicago real estate at 5, 6, and 7 per cent in sums to suit borrowers.

SEVERAL HUNDRED THOUSAND MORE in lately to loan at 5 per cent and upwards. CHAS. GARDNER, 77 Clark-st., Room 6.

WANTED—TO BORROW $1,000 ON IMproved real estate in nice suburban town about nine miles from Chicago. W 46, Tribune office.

$1,000 TO $50,000 TO LOAN ON CHIcago improved real estate at lowest rates. W. L. DAVIS & CO., 158 Randolph-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AT BARGAINS—

Second-hand Square Pianos:	
1 Pierson	$35
1 Gale	40
1 Gale	50
1 Willing	50
1 Reid	80
1 Steck	125
Second-hand Uprights.	
1 Kimball	160
1 Wheelock	165
1 Emerson	200
1 Emerson	225
1 Chickering	300
Second-hand Grands.	
1 Steck	250
1 Steinway	275

Second-hand organs, $20 to $50.
New pianos to rent.
Pianos tuned and repaired.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Adams-sts.

ADAM SCHAAF, 276 WEST MADISON-ST., has now on hand a large assortment of the best makes of pianos and organs, new and second-hand, at $35, $50, $75, $100, $125, $150, $175, $225 and upward, on terms to suit customers. Intending purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere; pianos for rent, part of rentals allowed if purchased; tuning, repairing, and moving of pianos done by experienced men at lowest rates. Warerooms open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, Corner West Madison and Morgan-sts.

ANNUAL SALE OF PIANOS AT CHICAGO Musical College; a fine assortment of instruments for sale cheap for cash or on time. F. ZIEGFELD, President.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR rent at 188 and 190 State-st. ESTEY & CAMP.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. | LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.
Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine Steinway pianos.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A SMALL ROTARY STEAM engine in first-class condition, about 3-horse power, cheap for cash, at 212 East Washington-st.—WM. HAYTHORNE.

FOR SALE—STEAM PUMPS OF ALL SIZES and description; new and second-hand steam pumps bought, sold, exchanged, repaired, rented, or built to order for any duty. FURNESS BROS., 63 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A NEARLY NEW ENGINE IN good running order, 12x24 inches, with automatic cut-off; possession in July; only reason for selling to be replaced by larger engine; can be seen running at mill. WM. AYRES & SONS, southwest corner of Third and Cumberland-sts., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AN IMPORTED SHORT-HORN bull, Capenoch, recorded in 25th Vol., page 189, A. H. B.
Also several young Short-Horn bulls and heifers, or a car-load, cheap for cash.
Farm, Orland, Ill., 23 miles from city, on Wabash Railroad. IRA McCORD, proprietor.
Inquire at Room 2, 114 La Salle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—1508 MICHIGAN-AV., HOUSE and furniture. Call at house between 10 and 12 a. m.

INSTRUCTION.

MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—SELECT. Phrase-writing taught throughout the course. First National Bank Building. Mr. and Mrs. HANNA.

WANTED—A TEACHER OF HINDOOStanee; one who understands several dialects preferred; also teacher of Portuguese. W 5, Tribune.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVANCE HOT-AIR FURNACES, WITH steel radiators. Send to manufacturer for illustrated circular. Chicago & Erie Stove Co. 171 and 173 Lake-st.

CUMBERLAND GUN CLUB MEMBERSHIP for sale; price $65; all dues paid until Jan. 1, 1887. Call on H. A. KNOTT, 164 La Salle-st.

ELECTRIC BATHS, MASSAGE, VAPOR, Ocean-Brine, Lobster, Plain, and Medicated Baths. Rooms 14 and 15 Japanese Building, 243 State.

GOOD HOME AND STRICTLY PRIVATE for ladies during confinement; reasonable terms. MRS. MUELLER, Doctress, 655 West Monroe-st.

JOSEPH LANG, LATE ASSISTANT CHIEF gardener of Lincoln Park, florist; cultivator of all kinds of flowers; flower-beds and vases tastefully arranged; transplanting of trees and shrubberies a specialty; good care taken of private gardens. No. 959 North Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. Reference: De Vry, Superintendent Lincoln Park.

MUSIC-BOX WON BY MRS. M. L. STEWart, No. 44, 111 Wells-st.

WANTED—A COLLECTION AGENT AND Notary Public of seven years' standing, successful, with a good reputation well earned, energetic, responsible, and in every way reliable, with a large line of city clients, desires to form a connection with a reliable law firm of good standing, having a good Eastern commercial collection business, to have control of the collection department. Any firm open to such arrangement can address Room 45, 156 Washington-st., which will receive prompt attention.

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

Twenty-seven gamblers taken from Nos. 330 and 350 State street were fined $5 each yesterday by Justice Meech.

John Clohassey has been indicted for the murder of Jacob Barth. It was a result of the Maxwell Brothers' strike.

Mention was made over a month ago of the mysterious disappearance of Henry W. Hipwell, student at the Rush Medical College. Nothing has yet been heard of him, all reports of his body having been found and identified being incorrect.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Madasse (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: Thermometer, 8 a. m., 31° above zero; 9 a. m., 33°; 10 a. m., 34°; 11 a. m., 35°; 12 m., 37°; 1 p. m., 38°; 3 p. m., 39°; 6 p. m., 38°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.25; 6 p. m., 29.49.

Mrs. John Miller, an aged German woman, living at No. 329 Augusta street, was knocked down while crossing Randolph street at La Salle street yesterday morning by a dray driven by A. Hoffman, who drove very rapidly without endeavoring to ascertain the extent of Mrs. Miller's injuries, but was subsequently arrested. Mrs. Miller was badly bruised about the back and shoulders, but was not seriously hurt.

Dr. R. N. Tooker lectured before the Woman's Physiological Institute at Apollo Hall yesterday afternoon on "The Physiology of the Liver." The speaker said it was an open question whether or not the liver had not had more to do in the building of empires than brain. Certain it was that the liver was responsible for more bad theology, more bad poetry and literature generally, than any other one thing. If diseased, it was potent in robbing life of its sunshine and destroying the mental vision. He gave some practical suggestions touching the best method of keeping the organ in question in a healthy condition.

DO YOU KNOW that you can buy THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE *every day in the week (except Sunday) for 3 cents per copy; or you can have it delivered at your door by carrier every morning for 15 cents per week?*

INTERESTING BEER STATISTICS.

The statistics recently published about the sales and increase of the Milwaukee breweries place the Ph. Best Brewing Co. at the head of all its competitors, whilst the following figures, which are absolutely correct, give the Jos. Schlitz Brewing Co. an increase over that of the Ph. Best Brewing Co. for the last five years of 43,314 barrels:

	Schlitz Brewing Co.	Best Brewing Co. (two breweries.)
1880–1881, increase, brls....	36,640	39,520
1881–1882, increase, brls....	81,230	66,710
1882–1883, increase, brls....	4,981	27,582
1883–1884, increase, brls....	62,385	.....
1884–1885, increase, brls....	.....	6,050
Total increase in 5 years.	183,236	139,922

Fourteen photographs, 3 styles, for $3, at Stevens' Gallery, McVicker's Theatre, this week.

Go to Studebaker Bros. for your carriages.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk yesterday issued permits to wed to the following couples, who live in Chicago where no other residence is given:

	Age.
John Haasis, Florence, Kas., Annie Stats	30—21
John Manyels, Sarah Monahan	46—43
Irvine Watson, Margret E. Johnston	28—26
Nils Nilsson, Natson, Mathilda Nilsson	32—29
Frank E. Smith, Nellie T. Baldwin	34—25
Abraham Elpin, Emma Morris	25—18
Charles G. Ratcliff, Clara E. Dollins	29—30
Philip Hoerner, Mary Stusenbordt, St. Louis	22—17
Charles Webster, Susan Melius	32—19
Isador Bein, Annie Czapekie	29—24
Hubert Nazle, Wilhelmine Raschke	25—25
David L. Goodwillie, Rose E. Herrick, Oak Park	28—23
Myron N. Nichols, Tillie C. Williams	35—30
Theodor Eder, Annie Dalton	26—30
Louis Moller, Cecilia Nelson	38—30
Peter Dyckman, Johanna Rambach	30—28
John Headburg, Annie Person	24—20
Alex. McKeels, Ida Bishop	25—24
Andrew Anderson, Annie L. Anderson	29—21
George Thomas, Minnie Rohn	23—24
John M. Broberg, Minnie S. Schaack	29—22
George E. Proutz, Ida A. Parker	35—27
Frank W. Watts, Amelia T. Tapson	36—30
William Werner, West Point, Ia., Louise Ward	55—45

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—On the C. & N. W. Ry. leaves Wells Street Depot daily at 12:30 p. m. for Rosehill and Calvary. Special cars furnished funeral parties when desired.

Twenty-seven C. & N. W. suburban trains stop daily at Rosehill. Every facility afforded for reaching and examining this beautiful rural cemetery.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Olivet at 12 m.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 1:30 p. m.

BARBER—Sunday, March 21, Bryant, son of Albert H. and Mary P. Barber, aged 7 years and 10 days. Funeral at residence, No. 3715 Langley-av., Tuesday, March 27, at 10 a. m. Friends kindly requested to send no flowers.

CHISHOLM—March 22, Wellington M., infant son of Flora M. and the late Wellington P. Chisholm, aged 16 months and 10 days. Funeral at No. 552 Jackson-st., Wednesday, March 24, at 2 p. m.

CROOKS—Samuel Crooks, at his home, 4311 Winter-st., Lake, of consumption. Funeral Wednesday morning from his late residence to Oakwoods Cemetery.

COSGROVE—Theresa Cosgrove, age 25 years, March 21, of pneumonia. Funeral from residence of Edward Sloan, No. 346 Wells-st., Tuesday, March 23, 10:30 a. m., to Church of Holy Name, thence by carriages to Calvary.

DANNEHY—M. Amy Dannehy, beloved child of William and Sadie Dannehy, age 1 year and 8 months. Funeral from residence, No. 490 West Indiana-st., Wednesday, March 24, at 10:30 a. m.; by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

☞ Elgin (Ill.), New York, and Brooklyn papers please copy.

FORD—At Minneapolis, Sunday, E. J. Ford, age 50 years. Burial at convenience of family.

GOODFELLOW—At Ravenswood, March 21, at 10 p. m., Jennie R. Goodfellow, aged 20 years. Funeral notice hereafter.

☞ Green Bay (Wis.) papers please copy.

GIFFERT—March 21, John Giffert, aged 27 years (formerly of St. Louis), at the residence of his brother, William Giffert, 445 South Leavitt-st. Funeral Thursday, March 21, at 8:30 a. m., from above residence by carriages to Norwood Park. Friends of the family invited to attend without further notice.

HARRIS—At the residence of her son-in-law, William Hickey, No. 72 Beethoven-place, Mrs. Ellen Harris, mother of the Rev. Dean Harris of St. Catherine, Ont. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HUNT—Saturday, March 20, at 10 p. m., at her residence, 222 Walnut-st., Annie Blacsy, beloved wife of Robert L. Hunt. Funeral from her late residence Tuesday, March 23, at 1 o'clock p. m., by carriages to Rosehill. Friends of the family invited.

JONES—The funeral of Mrs. Sabina W. Jones will take place at 4 p. m. Tuesday, March 23, at the residence of her son, C. S. Jones, 198 South Wood-st. Burial in Hudson, Mich.

KELLY—Ellen Parent, beloved wife of M. J. Kelly, aged 35 years. Funeral from her late residence, 421 West Huron-st., Wednesday, March 24, at 10 a. m., to St. Columbkill's Church, where requiem high mass will be celebrated, thence to C. & N. W. Ry. by cars to Calvary. ☞ Detroit papers please copy.

LANGENHAM—Funeral service of H. Langenham at 2 p. m.; train leave from Kensington to Oakwoods Cemetery at 3:15 p. m. sharp.

UHRBERG—March 22, at her residence, No. 3011 Indiana-av., Mrs. Christine Uhrberg, aged 70 years 2 months and 10 days.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

POLITICAL.

THE REPUBLICAN PRIMARY ELECTIONS for the North Town Convention are hereby called pursuant to resolutions adopted by the Republican Central Committee of said North Town to elect delegates to the North Town Convention; said primary elections will take place Friday, March 26, 1886, between the hours of 12 o'clock m. and 7 o'clock p. m. The Town Convention for said North Town will convene at the North Side Turner-Hall at 8 o'clock p. m. Monday, March 29, 1886, to nominate one Assessor, one Collector, one Supervisor, and Town Clerk. The number of delegates each ward is entitled to is as follows: Fifteenth Ward, 16 delegates; Sixteenth Ward, 15 delegates; Seventeenth Ward, 11 delegates; Eighteenth Ward, 19 delegates. CHARLES HAERPEL, Chairman. N. M. PLOTKE, Secretary.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE West End Republican Club Tuesday, March 23, at Con Weidemann's place, 110 Willow-st. All Republicans are invited.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF THE late "War Governor" of Illinois, the Hon. Richard Yates, will be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Parlor 1, Tuesday, March 23, at 4 p. m. sharp, to confer as to the best method of organizing Cook County to carry out the object of the association. Other counties in the State are effecting similar organizations. E. F. KIRBY, Secretary. RICHARD J. OGLESBY, President.

A. M. DELIGHT WILL CONDUCT THE GOSpel temperance meeting tonight at the Pacific Garden Mission. These meetings are of special interest to the intemperate man.

MR. JOHN MORRISON WILL ADDRESS the Gospel temperance meeting in Farwell Hall Tuesday evening. All interested in temperance work are invited to be present.

THE CHI PSI COLLEGE FRATERNITY will hold its second annual banquet at Kinsley's on the evening of April 5. Alumni from all its chapters will be present. Information regarding the same can be had of H. F. White, 80 La Salle-st., or H. K. Tenney, Home Insurance Building.

THE REV. EDWARD A. LARRABEE, M. A., rector of the Church of the Ascension, will preach at the mission service to be held in the Cathedral S. S. Peter and Paul, corner Peoria-st. and Washington-boulevard, tonight at 8 o'clock. The seats are free and strangers made to feel that they are really welcome. Come and see. All are invited.

U. S. GRANT POST 28, G. A. R.—REGULAR meeting this evening. Every comrade is expected to be present. Dept. Commander P. S. Post will be present. Comrades of other posts cordially invited. A. F. WALLOTT, Commander.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.
State and Washington-sts.

SPECIAL SALE OF
Real India Goods

We announce this morning the commencement of a sale of Real India Shawls, and ask the attention of every lady in Chicago to the wonderfully low prices at which the goods are offered.

We have recently purchased at the Great "SEMI-ANNUAL INDIA TRADE SALE" held in London, an enormous number of these Oriental Shawls, the size of the purchase, together with the low condition of the market at time of sale, assisting in procuring the goods at lower prices than have ever been known in the history of the Fabric.

At correspondingly low prices the goods will be sold. We offer:

Valley Cashmere Shawls at $75.00 and upward.
Valley Decca Shawls at $35.00 and upward.
Mountain Cashmere Shawls at $25.00 and upward.
(REAL CAMEL'S HAIR,)
Mountain Decca Shawls at $15.00 and upward.

The purchase includes large numbers of

"Real India Stella" Shawls,
In Red, Black, White, and Blue Centres, which will also be sold at popular prices.

"India Chuddah" Shawls
At prices from $7.00 upward.

In reference to above sale we beg to say the Bargains offered outdo anything in this line ever quoted by any house in America.

The goods will be freely shown, and all are invited to examine them.

SHAWL DEPT., 2d FLOOR.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,
State and Washington-sts.

WE ANNOUNCE A
Grand Opening Sale
—OF—
Parasols & Umbrellas
—AT—
Indisputably Low Prices.

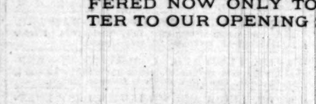
500 Extra Large Escurial Lace Covered Parasols, in Black, Ecru, and Cream,
At $6.75.
A very fine article.

1,500 Colored Satin Parasols, in all the desirable shades, with Paragon Frame and Alpine Stick,
At $2.50.
THE NOVELTY OF THE SEASON.
Two Styles in One.

2,000 "Rain or Shine" Sun Umbrellas, black, brown, blue, and 20 combinations of changeable Silks, Lyons make,
At $3.50.

THESE VALUES CANNOT BE OBTAINED LATER IN THE SEASON, AND ARE OFFERED NOW ONLY TO IMPART CHARACTER TO OUR OPENING SALE.

L. MANASSE, Optician,
88 MADISON-ST., TRIBUNE BUILDING.
Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Medical Batteries, Magic Lanterns, Amateur Photographic Outfits, Architects', Engineers', and Surveyors' Supplies.



Do not trifle with your eyes, as lost sight never returns. Do not buy Glasses that are not suited to your vision from inexperienced dealers. Superior Lenses and superior facilities combine to give our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses a National reputation.
☞ Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain. Four large Illustrated Catalogues on application.

SEED TIME. SELECT Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds.
For the FARM and GARDEN. Everything in FLOWERING BULBS, SMALL FRUITS, and HARDY SHRUBS. Send for illustrated catalogue.
Mr. MERRITT, formerly of 81 Lake-st., will now be found here.
Four experienced seedsmen, one German, ready to serve our customers promptly and give needful information.
170 Lake-st., Chicago.
JAMES KING.

Gas Heating and Cooking Stoves.
Open Grate. Indestructible Coal Fires.
GOODWIN GAS STOVE & METER CO.,
76 Dearborn-st.

Join the Procession
Of the "Nobs," but don't fail to wear the celebrated Hanan Shoes, for now the best dressed men, with the handsomest and shapeliest feet, are they who have their "Hanans" on. Made solely for people of critical and very exacting tastes. For sale only by
B. F. DE MUTH,
150 State-st.

Dr. HENRY OLIN,
Eye and Ear Surgeon.
Largest stock of Artificial Eyes in West
Eyes sent by Express. Office 126 State-st., Chicago, Ill

Still Another Cut!
WILDE'S
Prices Are Telling

The Run on Cut Prices Makes Business Very Lively.

Men's Four-Button Cutaway Frock Suits, tailor-made, $25; merchant tailors ask you $40 and $45. These goods are of extraordinary value, with the very best of linings and trimmings, rich dark color, worthy to be worn on dress occasions.

Such a demand for Wilde's $14 Spring Overcoats for $10, and $20 value for $15, has doubled up our sales on these goods. No wonder. Every purchaser saves $4 to $5.

Here, however, is our greatest success: Silk-Lined, Satin Sleeves, Olive-Brown Melton for $25. Nothing ever made will equal it for the price.

Then comes our best effort of our business life: Merchant tailors' price, $60. Wilde's price for same identical goods, $35. The most elegant and beautiful Spring Overcoat possible to produce. We are proud to have it known that it was made by

JAMES WILDE, JR., & CO.,
Cor. State and Madison-sts.
FRANK REED.....Manager

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.
State & Washington-sts.
Direct Importers of
Oriental and European
AND
Sole Agents for many
American Rugs.
Only house West carrying complete range of Rugs and Whole Carpets.

ARTISTIC
Wood Mantels,
Tile, and Fire-Place Goods.
C. J. L. MEYER & SONS CO.,
133 and 135 Wabash-av.

ELEGANT LIGHT OFFICES,
Large and Small, in Fireproof
CALUMET BUILDING,
187 La Salle-st.,
FOR RENT LOW.
Two perfect Elevators, Steam-Heat, Grates, and Brick Vaults in all rooms. Janitor service, under charge of a trained housekeeper.
PLEASE EXAMINE.

Genesee Street Branch of Buffalo Trunk Sewer.
PROPOSALS FOR WORK.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Sewer Commissioners, No. 44 Chapin Block, Buffalo, N. Y., for executing the work hereinafter mentioned, the same being the construction of the Genesee Street Branch of the Buffalo Trunk Sewer, until 3 o'clock p. m. on Tuesday, the 6th day of April, 1886, and opened immediately thereafter. The work to be done is the construction of a trunk sewer in Genesee street, from the Erie Canal to Herman street, and all its appurtenances as indicated by the plans and specifications.

Total length of the sewer about 11,950 feet; the diameter ranging from 4 to 7 feet. The estimated quantity of brick to be laid is about 4,500,000.

Plans and specifications for the work may be seen at the office above stated.

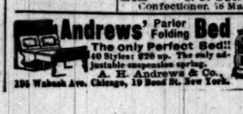
Dated March 16, 1886.

The Board of Sewer Commissioners of the City of Buffalo, per D. C. BEARD, Chairman.

WILSON BROS.,
118 & 116 STATE-ST.,
Solicit Trial Orders for
SHIRTS
From gentlemen who have been unable to secure a perfect fit elsewhere.

HATS CHAS. W. BARNES' Celebrated Hats.
Spring styles Silks and Derbys, representing all leading shapes for dress and business.
148 STATE-ST.

CANDY Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.



Chas. Gossage & Co.
State and Washington-sts.
We announce the receipt of our
Spring Novelties
IN
Wraps, Costumes,
AND
LADIES' AND MISSES'
Jackets,
To which we direct the attention of our patrons.
We believe our stock the
Most Complete in the City.

Chas. Gossage & Co.
State & Washington-sts.
Carpets
AND
Rugs.
We announce for this week a
Special Sale
Of Oriental Rugs and Whole Carpets at less than cost of importation.
INSPECTION INVITED.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
Underwriters' Auction Sale
R. DEIMELL & BRO. STOCK
FURNITURE
Saved from the recent FIRE, and removed for convenience of sale to Stores
251 & 253 Wabash-av.
SALE AT 10 O'CLOCK
This Tuesday Morning.
115 Parlor Suits,
EASY CHAIRS, ROCKERS, LOUNGES, SOFAS, &c.
150 Pieces Plush.
50 Tons Tow,
15 Tons Moss,
15 Tons Excelsior,
20 Pieces Burlaps,
Large Quantity Twine,
A Lot Frames, &c., &c.
Sale by order Board of Underwriters.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
Wednesday, March 24, 1886, at 9:30 a. m.
AT AUCTION.
BOOTS! SHOES! AND SLIPPERS!
Will be sold consignments of spring styles, nice, regular goods, consisting of Men's Fine Shoes, Button, Hal., and Cong.; Women's Fine Shoes, Fr. Kid, Cur. Kid, Goat, and Grain; Misses' and Children's Shoes, fine assortment; Boys' and Youths' Shoes, all kinds; Women's, Misses', and Children's Slippers, new styles. This sale is well worth the attention of country dealers, for you can get fine goods at very close figures. We will also sell goods of dealers who wish to reduce stock same day. G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Crockery & Glassware.
Thursday, March 25, 1886, 9:30 a. m.
Chamber Sets, Tea Sets,
3,000 Barrels Assorted Glassware,
Bankrupt—500 Cases Tumblers,
W. G., C. C., Rock., and Yellow Ware,
Cutlery, Library Lamps, Brackets,
Burners, etc.
Goods packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
214 and 216 Madison-st.

SPECIAL.
BY ORDER AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.
Saturday, March 27, at 10 O'Clock A. M.,
2,000 PACKAGES UNCLAIMED FREIGHT,
To the highest bidder, at the Company's Depot, corner Market and Van Buren-sts.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

THE GREAT
JOB SALE
CONTINUES ALL WEEK
AT THE
Bee-Hive
Just as soon as any lot is closed out something else will be substituted to take its place, because we are determined that no one shall leave our establishment dissatisfied.
TO-DAY
We announce our
FIRST INAUGURAL SPRING SALE
—IN—
Carpets, Curtains, Upholstery Goods
The Bargains offered in this branch will be found most extraordinary. If you are not ready to make your selection now, come and see at least what we have to offer.
Now is your time to select from a complete stock; a small deposit will enable you to have your Carpet cut and laid aside until you require same.

CARPETS.
50 pieces best quality Hartford Body Brussels, worth $1.50,
Reduced for this season to $1.00 per yd.
100 pieces Sanford's best quality Tapestry Brussels Carpet, worth $1.00,
Reduced for this season to 75c per yard.
250 pieces Diamond Mills Tapestry Brussels Carpet, worth 75c,
Reduced for this season to 50c per yard.
50 pieces best quality Extra Super Ingrain Carpet, Only 70c per yard.
100 pieces best quality Extra Super Ingrain Union Carpet, worth 75c,
This season's price 60c per yard.
150 pieces best quality Wool Filling Ingrain Carpet, Reduced to 50c per yard.
250 pieces Cotton Chain Carpet, Reduced to 20c per yard.
50 pieces Hemp Stair Carpet, Reduced to 8c per yard.

VERY SPECIAL.
1,000 Cane Door Mats, regular price 50c, Price for this sale 34c each.
Complete assortment of Smyrna Rugs, in all sizes, 25 per cent less than any other establishment in the city.

NOTICE.
All orders for Sewing and Laying Carpets carefully executed and perfect workmanship guaranteed.

NOTICE.
Shades made to order, and all kinds of Curtain work promptly attended to. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

IT PAYS TO TRADE AT THE
Bee-Hive
172, 174, 176 & 178 State-st.
LEADING
Millinery Establishment in the Northwest.

CURTAINS, ETC., ETC.
1,000 pair Nottingham Lace Curtains, extra wide, 3¼ yards long, worth $2.00, Reduced for this sale to $1.25 per pair.
500 pair Madras Lace Curtains, 3¼ yards long, fully worth $3.00, Offered during this sale at $2 per pair.
100 pair Nottingham Lace Curtains, extra wide, taped sides, 3½ yards long; regular $5.00 Curtains; Offered during this sale at $2.75 per pr.
400 pair Special Designs Nottingham Lace Curtains, our own importation, extra width, single or double borders; sold last season at $10.00; Price for this sale $4.95 per pair.
100 Striped Turcoman Portieres At $3.50 per pair.
50 pair Turcoman Portieres, with Silk Chenille border, 3½ yards long, fully worth $10, During this sale $6 per pair.
25 pair All-Silk Chenille Portieres, choice patterns and extra quality, 3¼ yards long, 52 inches wide, worth $25, Reduced to $15 per pair.
50 pieces Pure Silk Upholstery Plush, 24 inches wide, in all colors; regular price, $2.50; Reduced for this sale to $1.85 per yard.
100 pieces best quality Felt, two yards wide, at less than manufacturer's cost, $1.00 per yard.
50 pieces Imported Scrim Netting, or Draping, At 10c per yard.
500 pair Pillow-Shams, Nottingham Lace, full size, At half price—13c each.
1,000 Tinsel Tapestry Table-Covers, fully 6-4 size, Reduced to $1.69 each.

VERY SPECIAL.
250 dozen extra quality Hardwood Cornice-Poles, complete, with ten rings, ends, and brackets, in any color and kind of wood, At 25c each.

IT PAYS TO TRADE AT THE
Bee-Hive
172, 174, 176 & 178 State-st.,
LEADING
Millinery Establishment in the Northwest.

BY POMEROY, SON & CO.,
Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.
This Tuesday Morning, at 10 o'clock,
Under Chattel Mortgage,
The Contents of a 12-Room House,
In connection with our regular Furniture Sale.
Chamber and Parlor Sets, Folding Beds, Carpets, Stoves, and General Household Goods.
POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

This Tuesday Evening, at 8 O'Clock,
We will sell at Auction
THE ENTIRE STOCK
OF THE
UNION FURNITURE CO.
464 & 466 W. Madison-st.
In order to give their time and attention to their manufacturing and storage business the above concern has given us positive instructions to close out their entire retail stock of fine new goods before April 1,
AT AUCTION.
POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

RECEIVER'S SALE,
At Auction, March 30,
At the Salvage Warehouse of W. H. Schwalbe & CO., 131 to 137 West Washington-st., of 215 lots, the invoice price of which is $4,135, of
BOOTS & SHOES.
The stock of a retailer. All the above are recent purchases, in very nice condition, and sizes not badly broken.
SAMUEL GANZ, Receiver.
The above will be sold at Auction by order Court Tuesday, March 30, at above Warehouse, Chicago.

TRELEAVEN AND COE
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS
5 STATE-ST., CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.
Unequaled facilities and years of experience in fitting the eyes. Specacles adjusted to all defects of vision. Lowest prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

FURNITURE FINE and MEDIUM! LOWEST PRICES!
224 to 228 Wabash-av. C. C. Holton.

MOST PERFECT MADE
Prepared with special regard to health.
No Ammonia, Lime or Alum.
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,
CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

The Great Food Flour.
THE WARREN
ENTIRE WHEAT
PATENT.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
The Most Nutritious and Cheapest Flour Known.
The best food for all, in health or sickness. Best diet in the world for DYSPEPTICS and INVALIDS. Testimonials from the most eminent physicians in all parts of the U. S.
Makes the most palatable bread. Its value as a food for Infants, Children, and Invalids fully set forth in our Illustrated Pamphlet, which is sent FREE to any address, and shows the structure and chemical properties of wheat.
APPLETON MILLS CO., 154 Lake-st.

STORAGE WAREHOUSE SALE
OF 365 CASES OF
Boots & Shoes,
The property of Engleman, Harris & Co., to cover advances made by us and storage and freight charges. These goods were bought to job for spring sales and are all in prime order, every way right, and in same condition as to sizes and packages as when they came from the factory. They are all kinds of men's and women's wear. This sale will be made at Auction March 30.
W. H. SCHWALBE & CO.,
Proprietors Salvage Warehouse, 131 to 137 West Washington-st., Chicago.

FROM THE NORTHWEST.

MYSTERIOUS HANGING OF A WOMAN IN FULTON COUNTY, IND.

It Is Pronounced a Case of Suicide, but There Are Suspicious Circumstances—A Live Fish Chokes a Child to Death—A Famous Breach-of-Promise Suit at Wabash, Ind.—Burglaries in Illinois.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., March 22.—[Special.]—Information was brought to this city this morning of the death of Mrs. Joseph Champ by hanging, at her home near Perrysburg, in Fulton County. Persons passing the house were informed by Champ that his wife had committed suicide by hanging herself. He stated that she went from the house and after about an hour he went to look for her. He claimed he found her in the smokehouse, hanging by the neck and already dead. He cut her down without waiting for assistance and carried her into the house. There are grave suspicions that her death was not a voluntary one. Champ has been thrice married.

WABASH, Ind., March 22.—[Special.]—The breach of promise suit of Miss Annie Messmore of North Manchester against Postmaster Ed Green of Ijamsville, this county, for $20,000, will not be tried here, Green demanding a change of venue to Miami County, alleging that the reviving of the case in the newspapers has prejudiced the people against him. Mr. Green is the individual who courted Miss Messmore for eight years, wrote her something over 300 letters, and then married a Pittsburg girl.

The Republicans of this judicial circuit assembled here in convention today and nominated for Prosecuting Attorney Ethan T. Reasoner over Charles R. Pence, the present prosecutor. Mr. Reasoner received 53 votes and Mr. Pence 14.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., March 22.—[Special.]—The oil fever has swept down upon Lafayette, and a company has been organized, composed of thirty or forty leading business-men. The money has been raised to commence operations, and the boring will begin as soon as a borer can be found. It is intended to go down 2,000 feet if necessary.

ELKHART, Ind., March 22.—[Special.]—The Prohibitionists have placed in nomination the following township officers: Trustee, Henry French; Assessor, W. Lingood; Justice, A. S. Root.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., March 22.—[Special.]—The trial of Thomas L. Jetton for the murder of William Snyder Oct. 14 last was concluded today by a jury verdict of twenty-one years. The trial commenced a week ago. Luther Laflin Mills of Chicago assisted the prosecution. An application will be made for a new trial.

HUNTINGBURG, Ind., March 22.—[Special.]—The children of Frank Klee, a farmer, went fishing today, and on their return brought home several small fish. One of the smaller children, aged 2 years, picked one of them up and put it in its mouth, and as it was still alive it flounced out of the child's hand and got fast in its throat. The father, attempting to pull the fish out, pulled the tail off, and the child was choked to death in a few minutes.

SHOALS, Ind., March 22.—[Special.]—Sheriff Padgett of Martin County starts tonight for the Jeffersonville Penitentiary, where Sam Archer and John Lynch are incarcerated, and will bring them tomorrow to Shoals, where they will be tried for one of their numerous crimes. Gov. Gray will send a company of twenty-five of the State militia to meet the Sheriff and the two desperadoes at Seymour, and from there they will be under the State's protection until after their trial is ended.

Illinois—Safe Burglary in Shelbyville—The Odin Coal Mines—Lightning Strikes a School-House.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., March 22.—[Special.]—The safes of Dutton & Co. and Frank Corley, general merchants, of Tower Hill, this county, were blown open last night and several hundred dollars and many valuable papers taken. The work was skillfully done and is believed to have been the work of professionals. No arrests have been made.

ODIN, Ill., March 22.—[Special.]—There is much excitement both at Salem and Kinmundy over coal prospects, both shafts being near paying veins. In this county there are now two coal-mines in operation, at Centralia and Sandoval. Three shafts are being sunk—at Kinmundy, Odin, and Salem. Another company at Patoka has just organized.

Jack's school-house, four miles from here, was struck by lightning, which tore up the roof and badly damaged the inside. Just previous to the accident the house was filled with people, who had gathered there to practice for an exhibition.

CENTRALIA, Ill., March 22.—[Special.]—A letter was received here this morning from Gen. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer of the United States, addressed to George L. Pittenger, informing him that the signal station in this city would receive the coöperation of the Government and that telegrams would be sent at the expense of the service.

JOLIET, Ill., March 22.—[Special.]—The house of Henry Rocher, Treasurer of the German Benevolent Association of Joliet, was entered by burglars while the family were absent and $700 in gold carried away. Most of the money Mr. Rocher held as Treasurer of the society. There is no clew or suspicion as to who the thieves were.

LENA, Ill., March 22.—[Special.]—S. H. Neal, an old resident of this city, was run over and cut in two by a freight train this evening. He was about 55 years of age and leaves a wife and four children.

Wisconsin—Good Work by Knights of Labor—Pitfalls for Workmen Removed.

MARINETTE, Wis., March 22.—One of the best achievements of the Knights of Labor in this section, and one which will be of incalculable benefit to the workmen, will be the driving out of the inmates of the notorious Bill Diamond resorts on the road to Peshtigo and others at Menekaune. These dives have had full swing for years, and during the spring and fall, when the workmen draw the bulk of their wages, it is claimed that one of them alone has banked from $1,500 to $3,000 per week. The Knights threatened the inmates with continued prosecution, and it is asserted that they have left to stay.

Michigan—Ministers Protesting Against the Sale of Beer in a Public Park.

DETROIT, Mich., March 22.—[Special.]—Several ministers from the State were present at the Ministerial Union meeting this morning, and committees were appointed to get remonstrances against the action of the Park Commissioners in allowing beer to be sold in Belle Isle Park. Almost every minister in town preached against it yesterday, and a public mass-meeting will be held soon to protest. No public municipal question here has ever excited more comment.

SENATOR BECK'S REWARD.

FORT KEOGH, Mont., March 21.—Some of the prominent mining-men of Butte City have prepared a silver brick, fashioned into a paper-weight, which will be forwarded to Senator Beck as a testimonial of their regard for the defender of the people's money. It is elegantly inscribed "James B. Beck, defender of the people's money." On the reverse is "Presented by residents of Butte City." The brick is pure silver and weighs nearly a pound avoirdupois.

ASLEEP.

An hour before she spoke of things
That Memory to the dying brings,
And kissed me all the while;
Then, after some sweet parting words,
She seemed among her flowers and birds,
Until she fell asleep.

'Twas summer then, 'tis autumn now;
The crimson leaves fall off the bough,
And strew the gravel sweep.
I wander down the garden walk,
And muse on all the happy talk
We had beneath the limes;
And, resting on the garden seat,
Her old Newfoundland at my feet
I think of other times:

Of golden eves, when she and I
Sat watching here the flushing sky,
The sunset and the sea;
Or heard the children in the lanes,
Following home the harvest wains,
And shouting in their glee.

But when the daylight dies away,
And ships grow dusky in the bay,
These recollections cease;
And, in the stillness of the night,
Bright thoughts that end in dreams as bright
Communicate their peace.

I wake and see the morning star,
And hear the breakers on the bar,
The voices on the shore;
And then, with tears, I long to be
Across a dim, unsounded sea,
With her forevermore.

—*Dickens' Household Words.*

THE HENNEPIN CANAL.

Criticisms of an Opponent Who Claims that It Will Not Cheapen Grain Freights.

OJATA, Grand Forks Co., Dak., March 15.—[Editor New York *Post.*]—In an editorial note you speak in tones condemnatory of the Hennepin Canal, but do not attempt to show the hollowness of much of the pretense used by Murphy (M. C. of Iowa) in his argument before Congress. He claims that the improvement is needed to enable the Western producer to get his wheat to market in competition with other countries contending for the foreign trade. This claim rests on ignorance and is built of misrepresentation. Let us see what the producer can do. Every mile of railroad in Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, and Dakota is either owned or controlled by a company with an outlet at Duluth or Chicago, and there is not one of these companies that would give a local rate to the Mississippi River that would allow a water route to transport it the rest of the distance. The present local rates of railroad companies per ton are:

	10 miles	50 miles	100 miles	150 miles	200 miles	250 miles	300 miles
In Iowa	$1.40	$2.20	$3.40	$4.00	$4.40	$5.00	$5.40
In Min'es'ta	1.60	3.20	4.40	5.40	6.00	6.20	6.60

Rates from Cedar Rapids, Ia., to Chicago are $4 per ton. Allowing that freight on the canal can be moved as cheaply as the workers in favor of this route claim—viz.: 85 cents per ton from Davenport, Ia., to Chicago—and basing our estimates on that, our figures will be something like this:

Cedar Rapids to Davenport by rail		$2.70
Transfer to barges		25
Canal to Chicago		85
		$3.80

Now let us try a Minnesota point:

Ramsay through to Chicago		$5.60
By rail to McGregor, Ia.	$3.60	
Transfer to barges	25	
Water route to Chicago	1.40	$5.25

In this last we have taken a pro-rata mileage for the distance traveled on the Mississippi River as on the canal. As will be seen, it affects Cedar Rapids rates 20 cents per ton and the Minnesota rates 35 cents. In neither case will it affect wheat over one cent a bushel.

Now let us try points further West:

From Des Moines, Ia., to Chicago the railroad rates are		$5.20
By rail to Davenport	$4.20	
Transfer to barges	25	
Water to Chicago	85	
		$5.30
Rates from Sioux City, Ia., to Chicago are now		$6.00
Sioux City, Ia., to Dubuque	$5.85	
Transfer to barges	25	
Water to Chicago	1.00	
		$7.10
Rates from Watertown, Dak., to Chicago are		$7.00
Watertown to Davenport	$6.60	
Transfer to barges	25	
Water to Chicago	85	
		$7.70

When the canal assumes to help the farmer in the West it is not able to make the assumption good. It cannot affect rates from the region that is now clamoring for cheap transportation. And how will it affect rates from Dakota, where the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Roads make a common rate to either Duluth or Minneapolis? No amount of fine words can make a change in these rates even when used in connection with a vile open sewer for the coming metropolis of the country.

As an owner of land and raiser of wheat in Dakota, I wish to protest against being used by the boomers of the grandest humbug we have yet seen. The Galveston Harbor might have been of some value when completed, but this ditch can never carry a bushel of our grain; the Chicago scalpers will never let our Minneapolis flour pass through their greedy claws without taking all the profit a canal might save as their inspection and warehouse charges. If Chicago wants a sewer, or if Moline manufacturers want the canal, we have no objection if they will buy in their own name, but we don't want the cost charged to our account. Give us a chance, and the wheat-growers will get along without Mr. Murphy. Give us a little relief from the present war tariff and burdensome navigation laws, but don't treat us to a canal we don't want and then call us ungrateful.

A. M. VAN AUKEN.

DO YOU KNOW that you can buy THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE *every day in the week (except Sunday) for 3 cents per copy; or you can have it delivered at your door by carrier every morning for 15 cents per week?*

THE PRIEST IS STILL FOR WAR.

Father Kolasinski of Detroit Bent on Giving the Bishop Further Trouble.

DETROIT, Mich., March 22.—[Special.]—Father Kolasinski spent all of today in searching the town for $20,000 bondsmen to enable him to appeal his ejectment case. He was unsuccessful, but will not give up until the time for his appeal to be made expires. Should he fail it is not likely that he will quit the parish without an exciting scene. In the event of his opposition to the order of the court it would require more than the usual power of the court to execute it. His followers number the most determined men in the congregation, to say nothing of the women who are devoted to him, and who can, as the recent riotous scenes proved, fight like men. In resisting the efforts of new priests to read mass in St. Albert's Church the women fought the police hand to hand. Knocked down and dragged out like cattle, they fought their way back again into the holy edifice. Kolasinski's eventual defeat is conceded, and he has prepared for it. He has disposed of his horses and carriages and personal effects, and will take up his residence with Anton Herr on Fremont street. Herr's house is across the street from the church, and Kolasinski will be no further removed from the seat of war than before. So long as Kolasinski remains in the neighborhood of the church there is little reason to doubt that the first effort made by the Bishop to reopen it will precipitate a conflict between the opposing factions in the congregation.

THEY FINALLY KILLED HIM.

Ed Johnson, the Nebraska Desperado, Perishes Only After the Barn Where He Was Intrenched Is Fired.

OAKLAND, Neb., March 22.—[Special.]—Ed Johnson, the desperado who for two days successfully fought 100 men, shooting four and keeping the rest at bay, died game, and his pursuers were not given the privilege of hanging him.

At 9 o'clock last night two men succeeded in reaching the barn unseen. They fired the building, and at the same instant set fire to some straw-stacks, which lit up the ground for a mile, preventing Johnson from sneaking away. He made no effort to do so. From the windows and loop-hole he sent shot after shot into the crowd, but his bullets flew high and no one was hurt. He did not ask for quarter, but when almost overpowered by the heat and smoke tried to smother himself in a wheat-bin. This morning the body was found doubled into a ball with the hands and face buried in the wheat. He was disfigured beyond recognition. Johnson was an old plainsman and had a record under the names of Grant Stanley and Allen Wright.

The death of Everett, shot Sunday morning, is momentarily expected. It is possible that one of the Johnsons will recover.

In the burned barn were ten horses, several cows, and a large quantity of grain. The loss will reach $10,000; uninsured.

WHEN ST. PATRICK WAS A SHEPHERD BOY.

Beautiful boy! tending sheep
On the Northern hills,
Sung to by the rills!
Now art thy fallen asleep!

Thy hair tawny and black,
From marble-white brow blown back!
Over thy face creep round
The dreams that have no sound,
But with great deeds abound.

Thy hand, o'er the heather thrown,
Doth pluck at the shamrock blown;
Doth lift it toward God's throne,
Asking Ireland for thine own.

O, sweet soul! and brave!
This, which thou dost crave,
God, ere thou asked it, gave—
Love! toil! and a grave!

The sheep on the slopes below
Look up to their shepherd lad
With faces loving and glad,
And wait for the angels to go.

One lamb, wandering, affright,
Did call from the glen;
An angel lifted it then
To his heavenly bosom white.

Wake! my boy! The sheep are calling!
The golden rays of eve are falling
O'er their fleeces, silvery white!
Thou must fold them for the night.

—*Globe-Democrat.*

KNOWS HOW IT IS HIMSELF.

In New York a policeman off duty and not in uniform has been clubbed by a private watchman for not moving on.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION

RENDERED BY MR. LAMAR, THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Blackmail Paid to the Pacific Mail Steamships by the Pacific Railroads Is Not a Legal Offset Against Money Due Government.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20.—The following from the Secretary of the Interior to the Secretary of the Treasury gives the opinion of Secretary Lamar that the amount paid by the Union and Central Pacific Railroad Companies to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, under certain contracts in the nature of subsidies, cannot properly, under the acts of Congress, be deducted from the "gross earnings" of those roads in making the "net earnings" out of which the companies are required to pay a part to the Government, but that the amounts paid to the Pacific Mail Company ought to be added to the "net earnings," and the lawful percentage paid to the Government:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5, 1886.—*To the Secretary of the Treasury*—SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for your consideration the following papers:

[Here follow copies of contracts between the Pacific Mail and the Pacific railroads.]

The amounts paid in pursuance of the provisions of the contracts by the roads, respectively, to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, are as follows:

UNION PACIFIC.

Amount paid out of freight carried by the Union Pacific	$1,460,933.91
On account of passengers carried by the Union Pacific	346,113.10
Aggregate	$1,807,047.01

CENTRAL PACIFIC.

Amount paid out of freight carried by the Central Pacific	$1,938,035.27
Amount paid on account of passengers carried by the Central Pacific	295,326.90
Aggregate	$2,233,362.17

It is respectfully submitted as the views of this department that the money paid out of the treasury of the companies on the contracts transmitted is not lawfully chargeable against the percentage to be paid to the Government by the respective companies. Nor should it be deducted from the amount received before the gross receipts are made up; nor from the net receipts on which percentage should be paid. In the definition contained in the act of 1878 gross earnings, as generally understood, included all earnings, without deductions on any account whatever. After the gross earnings are paid into the treasury of the company only two elements are allowed to diminish the gross until the net shall be determined—interest on first-mortgage bonds and necessary expenses actually paid in operating the roads and keeping them in repair. These payments are not on first-mortgage bonds; hence do not come within that element. They do not come within necessary repairs.

Then the necessary operating expenses is the only possible justification—if such exists. The contracts on which the payments were made are, substantially, either subsidies—paid to the steamship company to prevent competition, or leases of the carrying capacity of that company. By its terms the third section of the act of 1878 was intended to "ascertain" the net earnings, which is equivalent to render certain the net earnings. If the payment of subsidies at the will, or according to the discretion of the railroad company, is to be considered as a necessary part of the operating expenses, no certainty is secured by the enactment. On the contrary, the most unbounded range of uncertainty is introduced. If so broad a definition of necessary operating expenses is allowed the widest possible field for speculation is left in the power of the company—to dispose of its earnings before the net on which percentage is to be paid to the Government is ascertained. If this steamship company may be subsidized to prevent competition, each and every parallel or competing line of railroad may be, with equal propriety, and the amount of the subsidy paid might be deducted before the net could be determined.

Thus defined, "actual necessary operating expenses" would become a license instead of a limitation. In the aspect of leases the contracts are no more within the terms "necessary operating expenses" than if considered as subsidies. If these roads had leased one or all the parallel and competing roads, the rent paid on said lease or leases, while it might be either a good or a bad investment for the road, yet it would constitute an element of uncertainty which would only be capable of adjustment on the testimony of experts to opinions or by indefinite conjecture as to what might have been realized had the leases not been made. A lease is, in result, a purchase for a limited time. If a purchase for one year of another line of competition could be charged as operating expenses, with equal legal reasons the rent on a lease for 999 years might be charged—which would be practically a purchase of the competing line. Yet it would seem clear that if these companies should charge as operating expenses the purchase price of another road or competing line, such charge would be beyond the possibility of justification.

It has been maintained that as these contracts were within the lawful powers of the corporations, and, it is alleged, as they were contracts profitable to the road, that therefore they should be allowed as part of the necessary operating expenses. The statute of 1878 did not authorize the deduction from the gross earnings of all lawful contracts that proved or might prove profitable. It defined as subjects of deduction only necessary operating expenses. If these payments are not within the statutory subjects for a deduction, whether profitable or unprofitable, lawful or unlawful, it is not material. It was never contemplated that the officers of the Government should enter into the profits or losses derived from or incurred by these roads in any or every contract they should make. The simple rule contemplated by the statute is that all gross earnings subject to the statutory deductions to reduce them to the net earnings shall be subjected to the percentage to be paid to the Government.

The deductions made for moneys paid on the contracts transmitted do not come within the statutory deductions allowed from the gross earnings. Therefore the amounts shown above should be paid by the respective roads. In the consideration of this case the power of the companies to make the contracts has neither been considered nor decided. But whether within or without the lawful powers of the corporations, or whether the contracts were legal or illegal, the same result would follow.

Should you concur in these views I would respectfully recommend that proper legal action be taken to secure the payment by the respective companies into the Treasury of the amounts indicated to be by them owing on account of payments made by them on the contracts and statement herewith transmitted.

Very respectfully, L. Q. C. LAMAR, Secretary.

NEWSDEALERS CAN HAVE THE TRIBUNE delivered to them by wagon for two cents per copy every day (except Sunday). No extra charge for delivery. Address orders to City Circulator, Room 6 Tribune Building.

THROWN FROM A BRIDGE.

A Street-Car Load of Passengers Precipitated Down a Steep Embankment at La Crosse—Two Men Seriously Injured.

LA CROSSE, Wis., March 22.—[Special.]—A street-car going south on the La Crosse Line jumped the track on the La Crosse River bridge at 4 o'clock this afternoon and struck against the wooden railing, which gave way and precipitated the car twelve feet over a perpendicular embankment. Five passengers were in the car—two men and three women. The latter escaped without serious injury. F. A. Remick, an insurance agent, was taken from the ruins of the car terribly bruised and unconscious—probably injured internally. E. E. Buckingham, bookkeeper for A. A. Freeman & Co., was badly cut about the face. The driver and a passenger who was on the rear platform escaped with slight bruises. The horse was killed by the fall. Medical attention was promptly given the injured and they were taken to their homes. The accident caused considerable excitement in the city because of the rumor that Remick and Buckingham had been killed.

A SON'S VENGEANCE.

NORFOLK, Va., March 20.—In Nansemond County Friday night the 17-year-old son of J. Van Harrell dangerously shot Thomas Bidgood because of his too intimate relations with his mother. It is stated that when young Van Harrell discovered the intimacy, he begged his mother to desist, promising not to tell his father. The day of the shooting his father was away, and on going to his mother's room he found the door locked. Upon inquiring who was in the room with her he received no answer, but heard a noise as if some one was trying to get out of the window. The son made an examination of the premises and found the windows secure, and on returning to the house he met Bidgood coming out and immediately fired upon him. No arrests have been made, but the people in the locality are greatly excited over the affair.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters nor those written on both sides of the paper.]

"Kit Hill."

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 18.—[Editor of Tribune.]—Will you kindly publish the history of the ruined fortifications on "Kit Hill," in Cornwall, England, about ten miles north of Plymouth? We have searched in several local works on Cornwall and can find nothing in regard to it. It is near the scene depicted in "Lorna Doone." E. L.

[Ten miles north of Plymouth would be in Devon, not Cornwall. The writer may have in mind Kit's Coty House, the megalithic tomb of a Celtic chief, near Aylesford, in Southeastern England.]

The City's Force of Lawyers.

CHICAGO, March 22.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Now that the office of Corporation Counsel is vacant why is it not a good time to see whether the City Attorney cannot attend to all the city's legal business? There are now at least four lawyers employed by the city, exclusive of the Corporation Counsel. There is no question of the ability of each of these gentlemen, and if more help is needed another good man can be engaged at a much less salary than that of the Corporation Counsel. The work, being under the control of one man, can be systematized and performed easier and better by the City Attorney. B.

Bakers at the Dake Bakery.

CHICAGO, March 22.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—We notice that your reporter in reporting the proceedings of the meeting of bakers held last Saturday evening was not correctly informed regarding the working hours of men at the Dake Bakery. There is only one Dake Bakery in this city, and that is situated corner of Adams and Clinton streets. This bakery does not bake bread at all, and has not baked a loaf for years, our entire attention being given to the manufacture of crackers. Our help are perfectly satisfied, working but nine to ten hours per day, receiving at all times extra pay for extra time. It is doing us a great injustice to have this impression go abroad that we are working our men seventeen and eighteen hours for a day's work, when one-half of that time would be nearer correct.

We shall be pleased to have you make the correction due us, and oblige

BLAKE, SHAW & CO., Proprietors of the Dake Bakery.

Compulsory Education.

CHICAGO, March 22.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I wish through your columns to call the attention of the public to the fact that we have a law concerning compulsory education and demand its enforcement. It is the duty of the State, as well as our duty as private citizens, to see that the children who are roaming through our streets, exposed to every form of vice and all evil temptations incident to a large city are compelled to attend school. The fact that our school buildings are insufficient should not prevent the enforcement of this law. As soon as the public demands it room will be made. Parents who realize the necessity of an education for their own children should use their influence in behalf of these poor waifs of the street, in order that they may become useful, self-supporting, self-respecting citizens. The minor industrial arts should be introduced into the grammar schools, teaching those boys and girls who will not study to use their hands. Brass work, molding in clay, wood carving, etc., have been successful, wherever tried, in attracting that class of children who are most in need of their kindly influences. The boys and girls who can pass for the high school will make a place for themselves in the world. Those children who will not reach the high school, either from inability to pass examinations or to afford the time and expense, these are the children who need to be taught the industrial arts as a part of their school education.

A WELL-WISHER OF THE WAIFS.

TROUBLES OF COAL-MINERS.

A General Strike for an Advance in the Fourth Pittsburg District—A Large Movement of Coal Likely to Aid the Strikers—Other Labor Matters.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 22.—[Special.]—One of the largest coal fleets ever sent out at this season of the year left this port for the South today and tonight. It comprised 179 boats and barges and contained nearly 8,000,000 bushels of coal. The bulk of this immense store of fuel will be left at Cincinnati and Louisville. The remainder will be distributed in small quantities between Cairo and New Orleans. Miners think this shipment will materially assist in settling their differences with the operators and lead to a full resumption of work.

A general strike of the miners of the Fourth District was inaugurated this morning, the operators having refused to grant the 11-cent advance demanded. All the miners in the region are now idle. Some operators offered an increase of five cents per ton, which was not accepted. A meeting of the strikers was held in the opera-house at Dubois, Pa., today to consider the operators' proposition to resume at the five cents advance. Over 800 delegates, representing 4,000 miners in Dubois, Punxutawney, Reynoldsville, Falls Creek, Beech Tree, and other mines, were present, and after thoroughly discussing the question the proposition was rejected by an almost unanimous vote.

Tomorrow at 10 o'clock the time set for an answer to the demands of the street car employés will have expired. The company officials have been consulting all day as to the course they will pursue. They will meet again in the morning and submit their reply. It is thought they will agree to the more important demands of the employés and the rest will be settled by arbitration. From the outlook tonight it is safe to say there will be no strike. The principal demand is for shorter hours. There will be no difficulty about wages.

A demand for an advance in wages from $2.50 per day to $2.75 has been made by the machinery molders of Pittsburg and Allegheny, to take effect April 1. There are thirty-four foundries in the two cities, employing about 500 molders, all of whom are members of the Knights of Labor. It is thought the increase will be conceded.

OTTAWA, Ill., March 22.—The miners of Spring Valley, the new mining town laid out and incorporated by Mr. Devlin, an agent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, have been working out of the union. Strenuous efforts have been made to exclude the Knights of Labor. La Salle miners and Knights of Labor have been conferring with the miners in Spring Valley for the last few days relative to organization. Last evening La Salle and Peru miners to the number of 800, headed by a brass band, started for Spring Valley. Their coming was no secret, and they were met by several hundred of the non-union men. Conferences were held and a joint meeting organized, at which speeches were made by the leaders favoring organization. The meetings were continued all night. Everything was orderly, and a union was started.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., March 20.—The Knights of Labor in this city ten days ago declared a boycott against Lemp's beer and warned all barkeepers to cease buying that beer at the peril of losing the trade of the Knights. The occasion of the boycott was the refusal of Messrs. Hugo & Schmeltzer, the agents for Lemp in this city, to accede to the demands of the Knights to cease shipping beer by the Mallory Steamship Line. The agents declared that they would open beer-shops of their own in the city. After one week's experience they have changed their minds, and today agreed with the Knights that none of their freight should be handled by the Mallory Company.

COLUMBUS, O., March 22.—[Special.]—The settlement of the street-car troubles here was finally secured today by the appointment of a board of arbitration consisting of P. W. Huntington and Theodore H. Butler on the part of the Consolidated Company and Henry Heinmiller and Paul Jones to represent the strikers. These gentlemen will begin tomorrow the work of examining the books of the corporation, the men agreeing to work for whatever schedule of wages is reported by the committee as being all that the company can afford to pay under present circumstances.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 22.—The Lookout Rolling-Mill today announced that Friday wages will be advanced 10 per cent in all departments.

DUTIABLE GOODS.

The following dutiable merchandise was received into the Chicago Custom-House yesterday: Benson Bros., 150 barrels herring; G. W. Sheldon & Co., 2,660 boxes tin-plate; Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., 10 cases guns; Nee Ban, 121 cases curios; Mandel Bros., 5 cases dry goods; Chicago Stamping Company, 255 boxes tin-plate; W. C. Nelson, 2 cases wines; J. Biegan, 2 cases statuary; Chicago Bladet, 1 case books; George J. Schmidt & Bro., 4 cases basketware; Carl Tagerborn, 7 cases hardware; Hannah & Hogg, 9 casks wine and 75 cases gin; J. Bernstein, 60 cases champagne. Collections, $5,755.13.

Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" cleanse and purify the blood and relieve the digestive organs.

THE DAILY LEGAL GRIST.

THE WEST DIVISION RAILWAY SUING THE CITY

To Prevent Interference with the Laying of Tracks on Polk Street—An Oleomargarine and Other Patent Cases—The Frieda Linse Habeas Corpus Case—Division of Large Estates—The Record.

A bill was filed yesterday in the Superior Court by the Chicago West Division Railway Company against Mayor Harrison and the City of Chicago, to prevent them from interfering with its laying its tracks on Polk street, between Wells and Canal streets. The company represents that by an ordinance of May 23, 1859, the Chicago City Railway Company was given the right to lay tracks from Randolph to Polk on Wells street, thence west on Polk to Canal street, and south on Canal to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy tracks. It was required to complete its tracks on Wells street within eighteen months after the passage of the ordinance, and those on Polk street as soon as practicable, or whenever the Common Council determined by ordinance that the public interest required such tracks. In July, 1863, the Chicago City company conveyed all its rights on Wells, Polk, and Canal streets to the West Side company. The right to construct a track on Canal street was surrendered in 1861 on consideration of receiving the right to lay tracks on other streets, and in February, 1872, the West Side company obtained the privilege of taking up its tracks for a time on Wells street. It was then decided not to lay the Polk street tracks until connection could be made with other portions of the line. In 1877 the company was authorized to lay tracks on Harrison, Canal, and Twelfth streets, and Canalport avenue, and it is thus rendered necessary to connect the West Side tracks with the South Side by laying a track on Polk and relaying the tracks on Wells street. The public interest now requires a continuous line from the South to the West Side, and the company has asked permission of Mayor Harrison, who is also Acting Commissioner of Public Works, to lay such tracks, but has been refused. The Mayor threatens to prevent the laying of the tracks by the use of the police force. The company says its tracks will be useless unless continuous, that it has the material and men to go on with the work, and it asks that the Mayor may be restrained from interfering with it in the prosecution of its work.

A Case of Oleomargarine and Patents.

Judge Blodgett yesterday morning decided the celebrated oleomargarine cases which have been pending in the courts several years and which were heard some weeks ago before Judges Gresham and Blodgett. The suit was that of the Commercial Manufacturing Company and the National Dairy Company against the Fairbank Canning Company, brought to restrain the alleged infringement of a reissued patent, granted June 13, 1882, to complainants as assignee of Hippolyte Mege, for an improved method of treating animal fats. The original patent was granted Dec. 30, 1873, and reissued in 1874, 1878, and 1882. The process was designed to artificially produce the natural work which was performed by the cow when she absorbed her fat in order to transform the same into butter, and consisting of first neutralizing the ferments in the fat, then successively crushing it, macerating it with artificial gastric juice, drawing off and cooling the oil, and finally separating the oleomargarine from the stearine by pressure. The defense was that the patent had expired before the last reissued by reason of the expiration of certain foreign patents granted to Mege for the same invention, and that even if the present reissue had not expired it was void because of the surrender of the original patent and taking two reissues with new and different claims, on the ground that the original was defective and did not describe the invention. To this the complainant replied that the American patent was for a different process from that of the foreign patents. The Judge said the important question was as to whether the American and German patents were identical, and after a careful review of the evidence he decided that they were. The first patent was granted in France in 1869, the Bavarian patent in April, 1873, and the American patent in December of the same year. There was some difference in the specifications of the different patents, but it was only one of degree and quite immaterial. All the proofs agreed that Mege was a man of inventive genius and high scientific acquirements, and it could hardly be possible that if between the time he took out the French, English, and Austrian patents in 1869, and the Bavarian patents in April, 1873, and the time when he applied for his American patent December, 1873, he had discovered any substantially new and material addition to the process covered by those foreign patents he would not have specifically named and stated wherein the American differed from the foreign patents. The intention evidently was to reproduce the French patent in the American one, the difference as to the manner of crushing, the amount of gastric juice, and the temperature to which the crushed mass was to be heated were only in degree, the object being identically the same in each case. The Austrian and Bavarian patents expired in April, 1876, and under the law the American patent must be held to have expired at the same time, and the bill must be dismissed. On that theory it was not necessary to consider whether the defendants infringed, but it might be added that there seemed to be a wide difference between the physiological process which Mege described, and the mere rendering process at low temperature which the defendant followed. Mege intended his process to be founded on the physiological process of artificial digestion. The defendant's product was pure fat, odorless, and tasteless, which was not the product Mege intended should result from the practice of his process.

Other Patent Cases.

The oleomargarine case was followed by a dozen dreary patent cases by Judge Blodgett, and the reading of them consumed nearly four long hours. The last case decided was that of Thayer vs. Spalding, involving the validity of a patent for base-ball masks, and the Judge, without a change of countenance, remarked that he was not certain but that any device to protect the life of a base-ball player should not be declared void on the grounds of public policy. The sally coming so unexpectedly was greeted with a very audible smile. The Judge held the patent valid, and granted a decree against Spalding. The following is a list of the opinions in the patent cases:

Blades vs. Rand, McNally & Co., patents for railroad ticket cases; bill dismissed for want of equity. Hancock Inspirator Co. vs. Lally; patent for inspirators, dismissed for want of equity. Hoe vs. Knapp; three patents for improvements in printing and folding machines; decree for complainant in part. Otis Bros. Manufacturing Company vs. Crane Bros. Manufacturing Company, for improved hoisting apparatus; dismissed for want of equity. Brown and Van Arsdale Manufacturing Company vs. Studebaker Manufacturing Company; dismissed want of equity. Pope Manufacturing Company vs. Owsley; decree for accounting. Smith vs. Murray, dismissed for want of equity. Butler vs. Steckel, same order. Globe Nail Company vs. Superior Horse Nail Company, same order. Halladay vs. Covell, decree for complainant. Wetherell vs. Keith, decree for complainant. Montross vs. Bullock, dismissed for want of equity.

The Frieda Linse Habeas Corpus Case.

Judge Gardner was engaged yesterday in hearing the habeas corpus case of the German Consul against Michael Streit and wife to get possession of a 7-year-old girl, Frieda Dorothea Henrietta Linse. Her father, Patrick Linse, shot his wife and then himself about fourteen months ago, and the child, after numerous parties had tried to get her, was adopted by Streit and his wife by a decree of the County Court. The German Consul claims that, as she is a German subject, he has the right to her control, and that the decree of the County Court was illegal. The arguments will be resumed today.

Christoph Tegtmeyer's Will.

The estate of Christoph Tegtmeyer, whose will was admitted to probate yesterday morning by Judge Knickerbocker, is valued at $250,000. The real estate is estimated at $150,000 and the personal property at $100,000. The latter embraces a stock of lumber and planing-mill machinery. Letters testamentary were issued, according to the wishes of the testator, to the widow, Mrs. Christine Tegtmeyer, whose home is No. 688 South Union street. Mr. Tegtmeyer leaves seven children. The will was executed Dec. 18, 1885. The three sons—Christoph, William, and Charles—and the widow are to share testator's interest in the planing-mill, lumber business, and box-factory of C. Tegtmeyer & Sons, together with the real estate used in that business. This devise, however, is made conditional upon the payment by the devisees to each of the four daughters of the sum of $10,000. Emelie and Dorothea are to receive their legacy within six months after their father's death and the other daughters—Christine and Ida—when they attain the age of 18. The minor daughters are also to be provided for until they come of age. The residue of the estate is given to Mrs. Tegtmeyer absolutely.

A Farmer's Estate.

The will of David A. Hall, who died March 5, was admitted to probate, and letters testamentary issued to his sons Alonzo J. Hall and Omar O. Hall, who live in Iroquois County. He left also a third son, Clarence E. Hall; a daughter, Laura H. Winship; and a widow, Ann Eliza Hall. The estate comprises a life-insurance policy for $3,000, live stock and farm implements worth $10,000, and real estate in Cook and Iroquois Counties valued at $50,000. The whole estate is worth little less than $70,000. The will is of unusual length. The house and lot No. 2944 Vernon avenue pass to the widow, with all the household substance, carriages, etc., and $7,000 in cash. These bequests are in lieu of dower. Mrs. Winship, the daughter, enjoys a legacy of $9,500. Alonzo receives 292 acres of farming land in Iroquois County, and a note worth $2,000. Omar also takes an extensive tract of land in the same county. Considerable Cook County real estate is devised to the same two sons in equal interests, subject to the legacies specified above. Clarence E. Hall is also well provided with land in Iroquois County. The residue of the estate goes to the three sons in common. Omar is designated as guardian for Clarence until he attains his full age. Judge Knickerbocker issued letters of testamentary guardianship in compliance with the wish of the testator.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

20,095—Edwin Norton et al. vs. William H. Cary, B. E. Ogden and Charles H. Parker. Bill to restrain infringement of Horace Everett's patent of Sept. 3, 1872, for cans for paint. Munday, Evarts & Adcock, solrs.

Superior Court—New Suits.

102,122—Curtis & Co. Manufacturing Company vs. Bagley Company. Asst., $1,500. Weigley, Buckley & Gray, attys.

102,123—Gustav Joseph vs. Nina Joseph. Bill for divorce for desertion. John C. King, solr.

102,124—Abraham Kinsely vs. Celluloid Horse-Collar Company, W. C. Benson, John Barnes, John C. Palley, W. E. Mason, J. J. Kleinman, Hiram McHenry, and W. B. Andrews. Creditor's bill on judgment for $630. Matthews & Dicker, solrs.

102,125—Charles M. Henderson et al. vs. E. O. Love, William, David, and Julia Love. Case, $1,000. J. A. Fullenwider, atty.

102,126—Elizabeth Church vs. James M. Church. Bill for divorce for cruelty. L. M. Shreve, solr.

102,127—Max A. Meyer et al. vs. E. W. S. Otto. Asst., $4,000. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.

102,128—Charles F. Schumacher Jr. et al. vs. William Bourton. Confession of judgment, $555. Rosenthal & Pence, attys.

102,129—Frank E. Land vs. George W. Ludlow, George H. Keep, and W. L. Heaton. Case, $5,000. Frank Baker and J. G. Miller, attys.

102,130—E. C. Felton vs. L. McGuire. Attcht., $502. George W. Woodbury, atty.

102,131—Andrew Bouk vs. Mihal Figel. Debt, $200. W. S. Ellis, atty.

102,132—In re petition of Town of Lake View vs. Rufus C. Hall et al. to condemn property for opening Goodwin street from south line of "Argyle" south to north line of Lawrence avenue. Thomas Shirley, atty.

102,133—Same vs. Same; to open Winthrop avenue from south line of Argyle to north line of Lawrence avenue. Same atty.

102,134—Same vs. Henry Butz et al., to open street from south line of E. & W. Road south to north line of North Fifty-ninth street. Same atty.

102,135—T. W. Harvey Lumber Co. vs. M. Honk and F. L. Klunder. Asst., $2,000. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.

102,136—Mads Matthisen vs. Rasmus T. Bertelsen. Confession of judgment, $334. Gary, Cody & Gary, attys.

102,137—George I. Cook et al. vs. Barber, Hartman & Co. Asst., $1,000. N. H. Hanchette, atty.

102,138—George S. Harris et al. vs. Orrin A. Peck and Arthur T. Lane. Asst., $500. N. H. Hanchette, atty.

102,139—Katie Kruse vs. Frederick Kruse. Bill for divorce for bigamy. Francis Lackner, solr.

102,140—Chicago West. Div. Rwy. vs. City of Chicago and Carter H. Harrison. Bill for injunction. C. Beckwith, solr.

102,141—Margaret Halbrecht vs. August Halbrecht. Bill for divorce for desertion. P. T. McElherne and F. S. Cummings, solrs.

102,142—Attchd. Suppressed.

102,143—Frank H. Baker vs. Anne Halloran, Dennis Halloran, and Charles A. Ekstromer. Bill to foreclose trust-deed for $425 upon Lot 14 in Block 6 Town of Schleswig. H. F. White, solr.

102,144—Rosina Kuip, exrx., vs. John Reitz. Distress warrant, $420. J. K. Wilson, atty.

102,145—Winnebago National Bank of Rockford vs. William F. Tryber and Frank R. Sweetland. Assumpsit, $1,000. Charles Q. Albertson, atty.

102,146—Micheal Kirby vs. John Mullin and wife. Case, $1,000. Plff. pro. se.

102,147—David E. Gurney vs. Alice C. Gurney. Bill for divorce for desertion. De Witt C. Jones, solr.

102,148—Frederick Herhold vs. Louis Bush Jr. Assumpsit, $1,000. C. W. & J. T. Kretzinger, attys.

102,149—Bill. Suppressed.

102,150—Replevin. Suppressed.

102,151—Elizabeth K. Haight vs. Boyd R. Haight. Bill for divorce. George H. Leonard, solr.

Suppressed Saturday—102,119—Philip Hamburger vs. Samuel Cross and Laura Cross. Creditor's bill, $841. Solomon & Zeisler, solrs.

VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—3,556, Eugene W. Blocki vs. Charles Fitz; dflt. and jgt., $350 and spl. exn.—1,512, Kenyon Cox et al. vs. Adolph Kahn; jgt., $883.—1,505, John B. Scully, assignee, vs. John E. Norton and Charles L. Pratt; jdg. plff., $2,000.—1,506, Same vs. Frank W. Burtis and Daniel E. Burtis; fdg. plff., $1,098, jdg. and appl.

JUDGE ANTHONY—2,287, Charles B. Wood vs. Sparrow M. Nickerson; verd. plff., $4,440.

JUDGE GARY—4,391, Thomas Chochol vs. City; fdg. plff., $1,200, and jdg.—4,633, Dunham T. Co. vs. George Acheson and Capt. A. Lawson; dflt. and jgt., $2,645, cond. jdg. agst. garns. and sci. fa.

DECREES.

JUDGE SHEPARD—2,027—Orren Warner vs. Martha Warner; decree of divorce for desertion.—903, McGuire vs. McComber; mrs. rep. cfd. and decree.

JUDGE GARNETT—1,634, Oats vs. Oats; decree apptg. commrs.—1,916, Muench vs. Muench; mrs. rep. cfd. and decree.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

56,099—Alois Hahn vs. Herman Grocer. Confession of judgment, $1,462. Julius Goldzier, atty.

56,100—Petition of Edward Hoffman for restoration of naturalization record. Rosenthal & Pence, attys.

56,101—Henry Walkowitz vs. Julius Salinger and Henry Salinger. Appeal.

56,102—A. Roland Shaw vs. Alfred P. Willoughby. Trover, $100,000. J. S. Thompson and M. M. Gridley, attys.

56,103—C. E. Rice & Co. vs. William White & Son. Appeal.

56,104—John Bossert vs. Adam Groth. Appeal.

56,105—Henry Steinhaus vs. Martha Steinhaus. Bill for divorce for desertion. Comstock & Hess, solrs.

56,106—Jennie P. Warren vs. Mary F. Stout. Appeal.

56,107—Ludington Wells et al. vs. George A. Grindell. Appeal.

56,108—Same vs. Same. Appeal.

VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE ROGERS—1,712, Catherine Nelson, admx., vs. Cook County; fdg. plff. $15,000.—5,057, Lord, Owen & Co. vs. Hurlbut, Hess & Co.; fdg. plff. $22, jgt. and appl.—3,492, Continental Pub. Co. vs. Andrew J. Hull; dflt. and jgt. $225.

DECREES.

JUDGE TULEY—2,620, Rue vs. Cornell; decree of sale.—2,700, Winkles vs. Sayers; decree for deficiency.—2,900, Larsen vs. Larsen; decree apptg. commrs.—2,361, Eliza B. Adams vs. John Q. Adams; decree of divorce for adultery.

County Court—New Suits.

6,566—Charles H. Quinlan vs. Philip Boute; assumpsit, $1,000. H. T. & L. Helem, attys.

6,567—F. A. Laidley & Co. vs. B. & O. Tel. Co.; assumpsit, $495. Joseph Wright, atty.

VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—5,589, Peter Almini vs. Albert R. Bremer; fdg. plff. $76, jgt. and appl.—6,359, George Hilton, use, etc., vs. J. J. Quinn and G. Ross; cond. jgt. agst. gar. $208 and sci. fa.

The Call.

JUDGE TULEY—Nos. 545, 838, 890, 892, 894, 896.

JUDGE COLLINS—No. 853 on trial; 833, 842, 857 to 864, 869, 870, 875, 877.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Common law calendar.

JUDGE BLODGETT—No court.

APPELLATE COURT—Motions and opinions.

JUDGE GARY—Nos. 2,809, 2,813, 2,822, 2,827, 2,830, and 2,832. No. 2,650, Moore vs. Swanson, on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 2,226, 2,050, 2,297, 2,298, 2,300, 88, 2,062, 2,432, and 2,455. No. 2,289, Gazzola vs. Alexander, on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Nos. 1,301, 1,511, 1,513, 1,512, 1,514, and 1,517. No. 1,347, Mills vs. Quinn, on trial.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Nos. 11, 1, 35, 36, and 37. No case on trial.

JUDGE GARNETT—Contested motions and Nos. 9, 11, 12, and 13, and Dunlap vs. Daugherty. No case on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—Nos. 542, 593, 594, 595, 597½ (4,049), 598, and 600. No. 568¼, Lally vs. Craft, on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—Nos. 1,257, 1,456, 935, 34, 574, 1,313, 150, 829, and 17 to 28. No. 1,204, Ginnet vs. City, on trial.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Nos. 6,525, 6,291, and 5,592. No. 4,037, C. & E. R. R. Co. vs. Catholic Bishop, on trial.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Accounts.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22.—[Special.]—The proceedings in the Supreme Court of the United States today were as follows:

156. John Van Riswick, appellant vs. William E. Spalding et al.; appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; decree affirmed with costs; opinion by Mr. Justice Gray.

147. Albert Kleinschmidt et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. James S. McAndrews et al.; in error to the Supreme Court of the Territory of Montana; judgment reversed with costs and cause remanded with direction to take further proceedings therein in conformity with law; opinion by Mr. Justice Matthews.

160. W. Whitehall Fulkerson et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Seth C. Holmes et al.; in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Virginia; judgment affirmed with costs and interest; opinion by Mr. Justice Harlan.

159. Mary A. Hoyt (now Mary A. Vestel) et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Joseph H. Russell; in error to the Supreme Court of the Territory of Montana; judgment reversed with costs and cause remanded with direction to award a new trial; opinion by Mr. Justice Field.

148. The inhabitants of the Township of New Providence, New Jersey, plaintiffs in error, vs. Abraham Halsey; in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of New Jersey; judgment reversed with costs and cause remanded for further proceedings to be had therein not inconsistent with the opinion of this court; opinion by Chief-Justice Waite.

1,115. George C. Rand Jr., appellant, vs. Martha A. Walker; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois; decree affirmed with costs; opinion by Mr. Chief-Justice Waite.

422. A. S. Core and Benjamin S. Compton, plaintiffs in error, vs. John F. Vinal; in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of West Virginia; judgment affirmed with costs; opinion by Mr. Chief-Justice Waite.

168. Elijah M. Dunphy, plaintiff in error, vs. Ellen Sullivan; in error to the Supreme Court of the Territory of Montana; judgment affirmed with costs; opinion by Mr. Chief-Justice Waite.

1,028. Johnson N. Camden, appellant, vs. the West Virginia Oil & Oil Sand Company, et al.; motion to dismiss appeal and motion to vacate supersedeas in part denied.

1,291. The United States, appellant, vs. The Central Pacific Railway Company; motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument the fourth Monday in April next, after No. 1,279.

1,277, 1,278, and 1,279. Lorenzo Snow, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States; motion to advance granted and causes assigned for argument the fourth Monday in April next, after No. 1,275.

1,256. Samuel Strong, plaintiff in error, vs. The District of Columbia; motion to advance denied.

552. Morgan's Louisiana & Texas Railroad & Steamship Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The Board of Health of Louisiana; and 1,275. Frederick Moker, plaintiff in error, vs. The People of the State of Illinois; former assignments set aside and cases reassigned for April 26.

The Chief-Justice announced the following:

The call of the docket in its regular order will be stopped Friday, April 23. Cases advanced for hearing at this term will be taken up Monday, April 26, and their call continued during that week if necessary. The court will adjourn for the term Monday, May 10.

Mr. Attorney-General Garland submitted a motion for rules pursuant to Secs. 763 and 764 of the Revised Statutes.

709. James W. Barker, plaintiff in error, vs. George Mauisby; in error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; dismissed with costs.

739. Alexander Bruce et al., appellants, vs. The Manchester & Keene Railroad; motion to dismiss submitted by Mr. J. W. Fellow and F. W. Hackett in support of same, and by Mr. F. A. Brooks in opposition thereto.

Ex parte Charles W. Fonda, petitioner; motion for leave to file petition for writ of habeas corpus submitted by Mr. W. E. Earle for petitioner.

742. James H. Cuddy, administrator, etc., appellant, vs. The Steamer Garland, etc., et al.; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Michigan; dismissed; clerk's costs to be paid by appellant.

7. Original ex parte. The Phœnix Insurance Company of London, Eng., et al., petitioners; argument commenced by Mr. W. S. B. Hopkins for the petitioners. The court declined to hear further argument in this case.

185. Anthony W. Dimock, plaintiff in error, vs. The Revere Copper Company of Boston, Mass.; argued by Mr. George Putnam Smith for plaintiff in error and by Mr. David Wilcox for defendant in error.

186. The County of Daviess, plaintiff in error, vs. J. M. Dickinson; argued by Mr. J. D. Atchison for plaintiff in error and by Mr. J. Hubley Ashton for defendant in error.

"THE TRIBUNE'S" NEW PRICE.

Beneficial Effects Predicted by a Correspondent.

CHICAGO, March 22.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—As a topic of conversation the change in price of THE TRIBUNE bids fair to eclipse the two "Sams." The change will do more to evangelize the city than a score of Sams. Thousands will be made better citizens and men by coming more frequently in contact with a higher range of thought, progressive ideas, and the constant effort of public-spirited men to better the moral and political condition of the city.

The political significance of the change is beyond calculation. The effect on local politics will soon be noticeable. Those who have been lax in their public duties will be less so. "Joemackinism" will be palsied. The argus-eyed TRIBUNE will be more read, and, as a consequence, more respected and feared.

The effect on its esteemed contemporaries will be healthy and beneficial.

Young men, save on your car-fare, tobacco, cuffs, and theatrical tickets, but no longer refrain from reading THE TRIBUNE every day. Think of having your wit sharpened, your ideas broadened, your horizon enlarged all for 15 cents a week. If you have political aspirations it will outline a policy for you and show you the trend of public thought. Read THE TRIBUNE and have a liberal education.

All who approve of good newspaper work and good newspaper reading, of lending a hand to help better the condition of the working classes, of making strikes less frequent and honest endeavor more common, owe it to themselves and the general public to show by their immediate support that they heartily indorse the public spirit of THE TRIBUNE.

LESTER GOODMAN.

DO YOU KNOW that you can buy THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE *every day in the week (except Sunday) for 3 cents per copy; or you can have it delivered at your door by carrier every morning for 15 cents per week?*

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, March 22:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Fifteenth st, 286 ft e of Laflin, s f, 27x124 ft, improved, dated March 20 (M. R. and G. Mathews to M. F. Schmidt)	1,800
Johnson st, 162 ft s of Taylor, w f, 37x150 ft, improved, dated March 20 (O. McCabe to Josef Hlavacek)	2,900
Allport st, 75 ft s of Sixteenth, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 25 (estate of H. B. Claflin to F. and M. Pribyl)	1,000
Leavitt st, bet Jackson and Van Buren, e f, 37¾x124 ft, dated Oct. 19, 1885 (J. M. Banks to G. N. Hull)	3,375
Hanover st, 25 ft n of Thirty-third, w f, 25x124 ft, dated March 27 (John Smith to J. and J. Riordan)	550
Zion place, 170 ft e of Loomis st, s f, 24x124 ft, improved, dated Feb. 18 (Charles Radloff to Josef Fencl)	2,950
Evergreen av, 150 ft e of Leavitt st, n f, 25x150 ft, dated March 18 (J. M. Krause to Max Engels)	1,000
West Division st, 105 ft e of Leavitt, s f, 26x120 ft, dated Jan. 27 (E. H. and A. N. Waterman to Anton Moore)	900
Prairie av, 125 ft n of Thirty-seventh st, e f, 25x124 ft, dated March 6 (I. and P. Maher to D. L. McBean)	2,250
West Superior st, 98 ft e of Rockwell, n f, 24x122 ft, dated Feb. 8 (W. C. Fricke to F. Thiele)	300
West Twenty-second st, 150 ft w of Wood, s f, 25x125 ft, dated March 6 (H. P. Chandler to David McGann)	700
West Fifteenth st, near Ashland av, n f, 50x124 ft, dated Feb. 10 (A. S. and T. M. Woodruff to E. R. Stage)	2,900
West Kinzie st, n e cor of Peoria, s f, 83⅓x146 ft, dated March 1 (J. B. White to Moore & Vehmeyer)	9,400
Nebraska st, 50 ft w of Laflin, n f, 25x104 ft, dated March 3 (W. A. Porter to F. Campbell)	850
Peoria st, 110 ft s of Lake, w f, 20x115 ft, dated March 20 (H. Wheeler to J. B. Murphy)	4,000
High st, 225 ft n of Belden av, e f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated March 15 (J. Hinz to Kunz & Wendt)	1,000
West Van Buren st, s w cor Marshfield av, n f, 20x117 ft, improved, dated Aug. 30, 1881 (H. N. Smith to E. B. Smith)	10,000
James av, 201 ft e of Fox st, s f, 24x124 ft, improved, dated March 17 (A. Gramzinski to J. Gawczynski)	1,000
Milwaukee av, s w cor of Chicago, 84½x130 ft, dated March 18 (S. Baer to Baer, Leiser & Maas)	23,400
The premises No. 1808 Prairie av, dated Jan. 14 (H. M. Wells to M. W. Keith)	24,000
The premises No. 123 Meagher st, dated Feb. 17 (Vaclav Svejkovsky to Chicago & Great Western R. R. Co.)	1,000
The premises No. 85 Meagher st, dated March 12 (R. T. Davis to same)	2,000
West Fourteenth st, e of Robey, n f, 24 4-10x124 ft, dated March 2 (F. J. Bradshaw to same)	1,000
Rebecca st, 71 ft w of Centre av, s f, 24x124 ft, dated March 18 (Andrew Clogan to same)	1,000
West Jackson st, bet Loomis and Laflin, s f, dated March 17 (M. E. and O. Sands to I. S. Parker)	12,665
Rebecca st, 72 ft w of Laflin, s f, 24x124 ft, dated March 16 (B. Fitzsimmons to Chicago & Great Western R. R. Co.)	1,000
Rebecca st, w of Waller, s f, 24x124 ft, dated March 12 (Mary Walsh to same)	900
West Twentieth st, 125 ft w of Laflin, s f, 50x124 ft, dated March 16 (D. B. Lyman to George Bradford)	1,500
Spaulding av, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second sts, e f, 100x125 ft, with 25x125 ft, same addition, dated March 15 (J. L. Lombard to Charles Thompson)	2,600
West Twelfth st, 87½ ft e of Jefferson, n f, 61x110 ft, dated Feb. 9 (Henry Koehsel to Frank Meuel)	9,750
Hastings st, 96 ft w of Wood, n f, 24x124 ft, dated Jan. 18 (W. H. McCurdy to Anne Michol)	650
The premises No. 80 Dayton st, dated March 9 (M. Herman to A. Klinger)	2,125

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Halsted st, 214 ft n of Diversy av, w f, 50x140 ft, dated Jan. 28 (J. J. Gilmore to A. Bischoff)	$1,650
Paulina st, 192 ft n of Cosgrove av, w f, 50x165 ft, dated March 16 (L. C. Pitner to T. D. Todd)	1,000
Southport av, near Grace st, e f, 37⅛x176 ft, dated Dec. 29, 1885 (D. Goodwin to N. F. Rathy)	600
Woodside av, n w cor of Roscoe st, e f, 248x125 ft, dated March 16 (M. E. and L. Turner to L. L. Turner Jr.)	5,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Fifty-first st, 25 ft w of Cook, s f, 25x130 ft, dated March 15 (Young & Clarkson to Thomas Curley)	400
Wabash av, 350 ft s of Fortieth st, w f, 25x161 ft, dated March 1 (H. L. Young to C. N. Hungerford)	1,625
Forty-first st, 215 ft w of Cottage Grove av, s f, 30x189½ ft, dated Feb. 23 (John Rogers to William Lancaster)	2,330
Chappel place, s e cor of Forty-fourth st, w f, 25½x126 ft, dated Feb. 12 (estate of William Tuttle to J. L. Andrus)	1,200
Wentworth av, 250 ft n of Forty-third st, w f, 25x126 ft, dated March 22 (Peter Keenan to R. J. Scanlan)	2,300
Indiana av, 177 ft n of Sixty-first st, w f, 25x170 ft, dated Jan 19 (F. A. and O. Kilby to Josie Williams)	800
Sixty-first st, s e cor of Madison av, n f, 30x125 ft, with 116x125 ft in same block, dated Dec. 11, 1885 (Cyrus Winchell et al. to George M. Bogue)	600
School st, near Forty-fifth, e f, 24x115 ft, dated March 20 (William H. Martin to John T. Keating)	1,600
Grand boulevard, 108 ft s of Forty-fourth st, e f, 99x166 ft, dated Jan. 14 (Osborn R. Keith to Helena M. Wells)	12,000
Wentworth av, near Forty-ninth st, e f, 25x150 ft, dated March 2 (J. F. Griffin to L. Korter)	575

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Armitage av, near Crawford, s f, 75x125 ft, dated March 1 (David Graham to S. Delamater)	$800
Delamater place, near Armitage av, 201x125 ft, with other lots near above, dated March 12 (Samuel Delamater to Plowden Stevens)	5,000

BUILDING PERMITS.

The following building permits were issued yesterday: No. 1040 Taylor street, Thomas Donahue, two-story flats, 22x46 feet, $3,000. No. 1090 Grenshaw street, John Manninger, two-story dwelling, 21x46 feet, $1,900. No. 715 Dickson street, John Schmidt, cottage, 20x50 feet, $1,100. No. 426 Dudley street, Charles Esau, two-story dwelling, 21x54 feet, $1,500. No. 433 Sheffield avenue, Little Sisters of the Poor, two-story stable, 34x92 feet, $3,000. Nos. 641 and 645 Taylor street, Hommall & Jordan, two two-story flats, 48x68 feet, $12,000. No. 241 South Halsted street, R. McLain Cameron, three-story store and flats, 25x70 feet, $8,000. No. 3804 Prairie avenue, Judson A. Tolman, two-story flats, 20x52 feet, $3,600. No. 1288 West Harrison street, A. Schuld, additional story, 22x50 feet, $1,000. Nos. 3831 and 3833 Cottage Grove avenue, M. O. Nichols, two-story factory and dry-kiln, 40x40 and 18x20 feet, $3,000. No. 1020 Twelfth street, John H. Dehnhard, three-story flats, 22x58 feet, $4,500. No. 612 West Thirteenth street, A. McMillan, cottage, 20x50 feet, $1,300. No. 274 Warren avenue, S. M. Thompson, two-story addition, 18x24 feet, $600. No. 204 North Clark street, A. T. Galt, two-story barn, 25x25 feet, $1,200. No. 564 Dearborn avenue, E. A. Matherssen, two-story dwelling, 40x72 feet, $40,000. Aldine avenue, near Vincennes avenue, E. Pardridge, three cottages, 20x44 feet each, $3,000. No. 352 Dayton street, C. A. David, three two-story dwellings, $10,000.

CHORUS OF HUSBANDS.

I.

The bonnets that bloom in the spring,
Tra-la!
Blossom now in the merry sunshine;
And we dolefully groan as we sing,
Tra-la!
At the thought of the outlay they bring,
Tra-la!
But we know it's no use to decline,
And that's what we mean when in chorus we sing,
"O, confound the bonnets that bloom in the spring!"
Tra-la-la-la-a! Tra-la-la-la-la-a!
The bonnets that bloom in the spring.

II.

The bonnets that bloom in the spring,
Tra-la!
Are exhibited now in the case,
And your wife wants a $10 wing,
Tra-la!
A most unattractive old thing!
Tra-la!
And a whole lot of flowers and lace,
And she says you're real mean, and a hateful old thing
If you don't buy the bonnet that blooms in the spring.
Tra-la-la-la-a! Tra-la-la-la-la-a!
O, we do wish there weren't any spring!

—*Somerville Journal.*

Less than one bottle of Athlophoros completely cured me of rheumatism, and I have not had the least indication of a return of the painful disease, the cure being perfect. I regard it as invaluable. Rev. C. Hartley, Huntley, Ill.

BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	March 22.	March 15.
New York	$115,383,369	$115,126,237
Boston	12,368,981	14,334,707
Chicago	7,279,000	7,316,000
Philadelphia	9,688,687	9,746,645
St. Louis	2,395,110	2,395,484
Baltimore	2,238,024	2,557,012

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 75@80c discount; Boston, 20@25c premium; St. Louis, 25c discount to par.

The Chicago money market was strong but not specially active yesterday. There is little 4 per cent call money offering, and the banks quote 4½ to 5, time loans being made at 6 and 7. The increasing demand for funds in the West is evidenced by the low price of Eastern bills, which are down to the point where it pays to move currency from New York. The receipts from that city in Chicago yesterday footed up about $1,000,000, and more is on the way. Western balances in the New York banks are being cut down pretty fast. There were, however, quite large orders from the towns tributary to this city. The orders for currency from that quarter were moderate. Foreign exchange was lower, and it is presumed that the gold exports will now stop. About a million dollars has been taken for shipment this week, but in view of the decline in exchange the orders may now be withdrawn. This will naturally relieve the minds of many people who have been looking for a stringent money market in New York. The call of the Secretary of the Treasury for $10,000,000 more bonds to be redeemed the 1st of May will have a similar effect. The following were the quotations of foreign bills in this city:

	Sixty days.	Demand.
Bankers' sterling, posted rates	487½	489½
Bankers' actual	486¾	488½
Commercial sterling	485¾	487½
Bankers' francs	516¼	512½
Commercial francs	520	517½
Bankers' marks	95	96¼
Commercial marks	95	95½

Securities were quiet. The only sale at the Chicago Stock Exchange was an Iowa Division 4 per cent ($1,000) at 100¾. Among the sales over the counter were $2,200 City 3-65s at 101¼, $500 Board of Trade 5s at 105½, $6,000 Cook County 4½s at 107¾, $5,000 Northern Illinois 5s at 197¼, $10,000 City of Taylorville 6s at 103, $500 West Division Railway 6s at 110, and $500 City Railway 4½s at 102¼.

The following were the closing prices at the Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the price was asked without a bid:

†Chicago Nat Bank	162½	Chicago City 6s, 1898	118
†Chi Trst & Savgs Bk	195	Chicago City 4½s, 1900	107¼
†Continental Nat Bk	130	Chicago City 4s, 1901	104½
†International Bk	90½	Chicago City 4s, 1904	104½
Chicago City 7s, 1887	102½	Chicago City 3.65s, 1902	100½
Chicago City 7s, 1888	105¾	Chic City RR 5-20 4½s	101½
Chicago City 7s, 1889	109	Cook County 5s, 1895	108½
Chicago City 7s, 1892	116	Cook County 4s, 1895	104½
Chicago City 7s, 1893	117¾	N Chi C R, 1st M6s 1900	115
Chicago City 7s, 1894	119	N Chi C Ry. 5-20 6s	109
Chicago City 7s, 1895	125	W D Ry coup 5-20 6s	109½
Chicago City 7s, 1899	126¼	W D Reg 6s	107½
Chicago City 6s, 1896	113¾	†Chicago City Railway	330
Chicago City 6s, 1897	117	Chi Gs Lt & Coke Co	110

Stock speculation in this city was dull. The feeling was bearish, largely on account of the labor troubles. There were many rumors afloat of coming strikes, some of which at least rested on very small foundation. It was said that the switchmen of the Northwest Road were much discontented, and had prepared a list of grievances, but to a late hour in the day they had not presented it. There were also rumors of a movement of the Knights on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road, and it was said that in addition to the strike at Kansas City the switchmen at Omaha and Atchison had been ordered out. The bears exaggerated all such reports, and it was difficult for the average man to decide what the situation was. The crowd were bearish on Lake Shore. Dispatches were received early urging sales of that stock, and a number of Chicago operators sold. Persons closely identified with the interests of the road, however, said the stock was a good purchase on any considerable decline. Pointers were out the middle of the day to buy Lackawanna and Reading, and the course of those stocks in the afternoon showed that they were good. Dispatches received toward the close of business stated that there would be developments within a day or two that would carry the coal stocks much higher. It is announced that Mr. Morgan will start for Europe this week, and it is supposed that his errand has some connection with the deal in Reading. The bears said, however, that the coal stocks were held up to make a market on which to sell other stocks. The Rock Island Railroad has declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent, payable May 1.

It is a common opinion that the increase in the loans of the New York banks is due mainly to operations in stocks, but the *Financial Chronicle* says: "By far the largest proportion of this increase in loans is reported to be due to the purchase of and discount of commercial paper, there having been an unusual supply of notes and a good demand for discounts during the last six weeks. Commercial paper," it says, "is in good supply, and the variety of names is greater than has been seen for some time; but the banks in this city are not just now buying freely, and indeed two of the largest institutions have been out of the paper market for ten days, while the loans of all of them are already quite largely extended. Some out-of-town banks are buying, the rates being 3½@4 per cent for indorsed sixty to ninety day notes, 4@5 for four months' commission-house names, and 4½@6 per cent for jobbers' single-name paper having from four to six months to run."

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Money on call easy at 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4@5. Sterling exchange dull and lower; actual rates 486¾ for sixty days and 488¾ for demand. The total sales of stocks today were 372,214 shares, including Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 122,300; Delaware & Hudson, 7,175; Erie, 18,750; Lake Shore, 77,140; Louisville & Nashville, 6,200; Northwestern, 7,000; New Jersey Central, 13,345; New York Central, 4,700; Pacific Mail, 4,100; Reading, 20,200; St. Paul, 35,870; Union Pacific, 9,700; Western Union, 5,120.

Government bonds were dull and steady. State bonds were not traded in. The total sales of railway bonds were $1,088,000, with unimportant changes in prices.

The stock market was very irregular, the most conspicuous features being the strength in coal stocks and the weakness in Lake Shore. Lackawanna was most prominent for the activity and advance, but there was a good business in Lake Shore and St. Paul. Lackawanna, after fluctuating between 126⅛ and 128¾, closed 128¼, a net gain of 2¼. In sympathy with this movement, Delaware & Hudson rose to 102⅜ and closed ¼ lower, with an advance of ⅝. These are the only active stocks that show any material advance. A raid was made on Lake Shore and the Grangers, the former declining rapidly from 84⅞ at the opening and 85¼ at Saturday's close to 83⅜, at which it sold before midday. There was later a rally to 84⅛, another decline of 1 per cent, finally closing at 83⅝, a loss of 1⅝. New York Central is down ⅛, at 103. St. Paul shows a loss of ⅜. Northwestern of ⅛, Omaha common of ⅜, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy ⅞, and Texas & Pacific 1⅞ on a small business. The remainder of the active list shows losses of ⅛ to ⅛. The market closed firm to strong. The strength in the coal stocks was due in part to buying, and as it is learned since 3 o'clock to knowledge by insiders that a meeting of the representatives of the leading companies was to be held in this city this evening for the purpose of agreeing upon a combination to control the output for the remainder of the current year. The weakness in the other stocks is directly attributable to the raid that has been in progress for several days past to drive those stocks to lower figures. The news of the day was unimportant and had no effect upon prices.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last Mch 22	Last Mch 20
Alt. & Ter. H.	100	41	41	41	....
Canada Pacific	500	67	66¾	66¾	65¾
Canada Southern	1,630	42	41	41¼	41⅞
Central Iowa	100	17	17	17	....
Central Pacific	210	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	....
Ches. & Ohio	300	10¾	10¾	10¾	....
Do 1st pf.	125	17	17	17	....
Do 2d pref.	251	12	12	12	....
C., B. & Q.	1,210	135⅝	134¼	134⅝	135½
C., C., C. & I.	1,900	50	48⅜	49	50
Del. & H.	7,700	102⅜	101	102⅛	101½
D., L. & W.	122,250	128¾	126⅛	128¼	126
Erie	17,750	26⅛	25⅝	25⅞	26⅛
Do pfd	1,300	60⅜	60	60⅛	60⅝
Do seconds	....	102¼	102¼	102¼	....
E. Tenn. & Ga. pfd	700	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
Hocking Valley	500	34½	34½	34⅛	34⅛
L. B. & W.	1,380	26⅛	25	25⅛	26⅛
Illinois Central	50	140⅛	140⅛	140⅛	....
Jersey Central	13,685	50⅞	49⅝	50⅛	50¾
K. & Texas	1,450	28¾	28⅛	28⅛	28⅞
Lake Shore	71,835	85	83⅜	83⅝	85¼
Louis & Nash	6,200	41	40	40⅜	41⅛
Manhattan Con.	800	126	125⅞	125⅞	125⅞
Mich. Central	250	70	70	70	....
Minn. & St. L.	200	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
Do pref.	....	47	....	46¾	....
Mo. Pacific	1,020	108	107	107	108¼
N. Y. & N. E.	1,990	34⅛	33	33⅞	34⅛
N. Y., S. & W.	200	7	7	7	7
Do pref.	2,410	22⅛	21⅛	22	20⅛
N. Y., C. & St. L.	500	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	....
Do pfd.	100	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	15
N. Y. Central	6,605	103⅜	102⅞	103	103⅛
Nor. & W. pref.	210	27⅛	27	27	....
Northern Pacific	400	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
Do pfd	2,840	57⅞	57⅛	57⅛	58
Northwestern	7,000	108⅛	107⅝	107⅞	107⅞
Do pref.	150	139	139	139	139⅜
Ohio Central	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
Ohio & Miss.	600	24⅛	24	24	23¾
Ont. & Western	300	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	....
O. Ry. & N. Co.	110	100¼	100¼	100¼	....
O. Transcon.	2,570	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	31⅛
Pacific Mail	4,200	51	50⅛	50⅞	51⅛
P. P. C. Co.	50	131	131	131	....
Peoria, D. & E.	300	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
Reading	19,900	26⅛	25⅛	26	25
Rich. & Dan.	100	78⅛	....	78⅛	....
Rock Island	165	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜	127
St. L. & S.F. pfd.	850	44	43⅛	44	43⅛
Do 1st pref.	20	101	101	100	....
St. Paul	34,835	94⅛	91	91⅛	92
Do pfd.	235	123⅛	123⅛	123⅛	124⅛
St. Paul & D.	1,900	52	50	50⅛	51⅛
St. Paul & O.	1,860	39⅛	38⅛	39	39⅛
Do pfd.	320	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
St. P., M. & M.	100	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	116⅛
Texas Pacific	2,910	12⅛	11⅝	11⅛	12⅛
Union Pacific	8,090	49	48⅛	48⅛	49
Wabash	200	10	10	10	10
Do pfd	56	19	19	19	19
Western Union	5,120	64⅛	63⅛	63⅛	64⅛

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	145	Fargo	119
American	105½	United States	64

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

3 per cent bonds	100⅛	St. Joe	120
United States 4½s	112⅜	St. P. & S. C. firsts	129
United States new 4s	126⅛	Texas Pacific land gts.	38
Pacific 6s of 1895	127	Texas Pacific (Rio G.)	56
Central Pacific firsts	115	Union Pacific firsts	117⅛
Erie seconds	101	Union Pac. land grant	105¼
Lehigh & Wilks (of'd)	111	Union Pac. sinking fund	119

Bond transactions yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

10000 U S 6s cur 1898......134¼	1000 NYLE&Wn2d co.102¼
11000 C H V & T 5s.88¾@89	22000 NYS&W1s e c.88@88¾
35000 C S 1st gtd......106¾	1000 NYC&St L 1s......96¾
21000 Can So 2d......88@88¼	25000 NYC&St L tr..96¼@96¾
6000 C R I & P 5s......112	1000 N Y N H & H 4s..112
21000 C & O cur......38@38¼	1000 N P 1st cp......114¼
1000 C Pac—San JoBr.112	33000 N P 2d cp......97¼@97½
5000 C Pac—C&Ogn Br.104¼	1000 N J C 1st 1900......113¾
2000 C P gld bd......115¼	3000 N J C deb......80
1000 C C C & I con......128	3000 N C&S L 1st......128¼
5000 CO&S W mg......97	2000 Or Im Co 1st......95
38000 D&RG 1 c t rc......98	15000 Or S L 6s......100¼
21000 D&RG W 1st.79½@80	1000 P D&E 1st—E D..104
19000 E T 5s tr rct.80¼@81	1000 T P R ex cp......53¼
1000 GBW&S P in......39¾	5000 Shendo'h Val 1st. 75¼
25000 GC&SF 6s.105¼@105¾	4000 T & W 1st—SLD..108¼
2000 L & N—SLD3ds@ 56	3000 U Pac 1st......117¼
2000 M&S P 1—C&PW5s106¼	6000 W & St P 1st......104¼
10000 H&TC1st—MLe c 104@104¼	10000 Wab g m 6s tr rc.. 57
3000 M & N 1st 1913......106¾	15000 WS gtd 6s..102¾@103
15000 Metn E 1st.117¾@118	56 Am Ex......105@106¾
1000 Met El 2d......112	20 U S Ex......64¼@ 65
6000 M K & Tc7s......114¼	10 Wells Fargo Ex..120¼

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

5000 La con 4s......73	5000 L & N g m 6s......107
30000 A & S 1st con......135	1000 M&S P—Tm 5s......105½
10000 A & P inc......23¾	10000 M Un 6s......84¾@84½
15000 A & T H 1st......116	5000 M K & T g 6s......93¾
5000 C & O cur......38	5000 M&O n 1st Exts..104½
14000 Col C & I 6s.94¼@ 95	5000 NYC&S L 1 tr rec. 96¾
1400 C C C & I g m......102	2000 N W 25y db 5s......108¼
1000 C & P s f......	3000 N W s f db 5s......109¾
1000 C St P & M 1st......129¾	18000 N Pac 2d cp......97
1000 C O & S W mtg......97	5000 NYLE&W n2con102¾
4000 C Pac gold......115¼	12000 do ex cp..86¼@88¾
3000 C R I & P 5s......112	2000 do fd 5s ex cp. 91
5000 E & T H 1s.115¼@116	1000 O Imp Co 1st......95½
1000 E T 5s tr rec......80¼	5000 Ogn S L 6s......101
8000 E T inc......18¼@18½	5000 R W & O cons......94
2000 Ft W & D 1s......89½	5000 R & D deb......93
15000 GBW&S P inc......39¾	5000 St P & S C 1st......129
52000 GC&SF g 6s104¼@105¾	5000 S L & I M 1st......95
10000 H & T c m......57	28000 SPM&M 1st cn6s..121¼
5000 I B&W 1st—E D......102¾	6000 T&NO1st—Sab D..104¾
10000 Knox & O 1st......94¾	2000 Western Pac bds113
21000 K P 1st cn..103¼@103¾	8000 W & St P 1st......104⅛
5000 L N A&C 1s......108¾	15 Wells F Ex......121½
6000 L&N—EH&N 1st..116	12 U S Ex......65¼

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

10000 U S 4½s reg......112⅛	25000 NYLE&Wn2c e c ......88@87¼
40000 U S 4½s coup......112⅝	10000 NYL&W const m 108¼
40000 U S 4s reg......125⅛	2000 NC&N g m tr rec. 62¾
10000 U S 4s co'p s.125⅛	17000 N Pac 2d cp......97
2000 C St P & M n 1st..129¾	1000 NJCIst cn astd......113
23000 CH&VT 5s......88@88⅛	1000 R&A1st tr rcts......71½
3000 C&StgtdCCC&I L116	1000 S L&SF 2d—Clas B111½
10000 Del M & M 1st......60	1000 S L&I M 5s..95@95¾
4000 D&H 1st Pa Dv cp137¼	3000 T & W 1st......115
3000 D & R G W 1s......79¾	1000 T&Mo1st—Sab D..104¾
2000 Ft W & Dist..89¾@89⅛	8000 T P R cp off......53
5000 G C & S F gd 6s..104⅜	2000 WSt L&P—ChiD. 90½
1000 G C & S F 1st......125	10 Wells Fargo Ex.121
1000 K Pac 1 con......103	71 Phenix Bank......110
10000 Met El 1st......117¼	
5000 M K & T g 6s......92⅜	

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., March 22.—[Special.]—Stock sales and quotations:

	Sales	F'rst	High	Low.	Last.
Atchison	2,000	92	92	91¼	91¼
Bell	100	157⅛	157⅛	157⅛	157⅛
Wis. Cent.	10	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
Quincy	20	52	52	52	52
Calumet	10	230	230	230	230

Bond sales and quotations:

25,000 Mexican 7s......40¾	75,000 Mexican 4s......38
25,000 do......41	10,000 do......38¼
25,000 do......41¼	10,000 Mexican inc......9
25,000 do......41⅛	10,000 Mexican deb......74
10,000 Mexican 4s......38¼	

FOREIGN.

LONDON, March 22—5 p. m.—Consols 100⅝ for money and 100¾ for the account: United States Bonds—4s, 127⅛; do 4½s, 114¼; Canadian Pacific, 88⅜; Erie, 27; do seconds, 90¼; Illinois Central, 144; Mexican ordinary, 27¾; St. Paul common, 63¾; New York Central, 105⅛; Pennsylvania, 54⅛; Reading, 13⅜.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today is £26,000.

PARIS, March 22.—Three per cent rentes, 80f 77½c for the account.

DO YOU KNOW that you can buy THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE *every day in the week (except Sunday) for 3 cents per copy; or you can have it delivered at your door by carrier every morning for 15 cents per week?*

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Mining shares were very quiet. Sales: Alice, $1.60; Chrysolite, 70c; California & Virginia, $2.15; Sutro Tunnel, 18@19c; Bulwer, 56@67c; Bodie, $1.35; Caledonia, $1.35; Little Chief, 24c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 22.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, 30c; Bulwer, 50c; Best & Belcher, $1.37½; Bodie Consolidated, $1.37½; Chollar, 95c; Consolidated California & Virginia, $2.12½; Eureka Consolidated, $1.62½; Gould & Curry, 85c; Hale & Norcross, $2.50; Mexican, 60c; Mono, $2.50; Ophir, 80c; Potosi, 55c; Savage, $1.12½; Sierra Nevada, 65c; Union Consolidated, 50c.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were less active and averaged lower. There would probably have been more confidence in the future of prices but for the report that a general strike had been ordered on the system of roads of which Kansas City is the focus. This caused a good deal of distrust, which was partly offset by rumors of a warlike attitude among the Governments of Europe.

Provisions were quiet and very firm, considering the weakness in wheat. Hogs were quoted higher, with a very light supply for the day, and the way in which pork shot up on the buying of a few thousand barrels by Warren and Ferguson showed that there was very little on sale at the prices. On this buyers stepped back, and not much trading was done afterwards. May opened 10c higher, at $9.80, sold at $9.75, improved to $9.90, eased off to $9.75 bid, and closed at $9.80 bid, with June at 7½c premium. July sold sparingly at $9.97½. Lard was firm. It sold nearly 5c higher, with liberal purchases by Rogan, to $6.02½ for May, and closed at that asked. July sold at $6.12½@6.15 and August at $6.17½. Ribs closed 7½c higher, at 5⅜c for June. Cash sales were reported of 1,150 tcs lard at $5.97½@6.00, and 100 boxes short clears on private terms.

Flour was dull and nominally unchanged, but the feeling was easier in sympathy with wheat. Sales were reported of 50 brls and 685 sacks, equal to a total of 530 brls, at $2.70 for low grades.

In red winter wheat 8 cars sold free on board at 84@87c for No. 2 and 80@82c for No. 3.

Wheat opened out firm at 82c for May, that being the latest price of Saturday, the cold weather and the rumors of war in the Old World causing some to fill shorts. But Liverpool was called very dull, and larger offerings were stimulated by the news that the deliveries of wheat by British farmers last week show an increase of some 10,000 quarters. The market declined twice to 80⅝c, where it struck the privilege line, with considerable selling on the news of more striking in the Southwest, reacted to 81¼c, and weakened again on the Duluth estimate of only 366,000 bu decrease in the visible supply. It touched 80⅝c, but reacted to 81¼c in the afternoon on rumors that labor troubles will probably be soon settled. The largest selling in the early part of the day was for the Northwest, and that later was mostly for New York. Nearly all the "bull houses" seemed to be selling at one time, including Irwin-Green, Baker, Orr-Crittenden, and Norton-Worthington, while Lester bought so vigorously at the bottom as to suggest that he wanted to stop the decline. Prominent among the shorts who filled were men in Ohio and Indiana. Singer and Parker bought freely in the afternoon, and Ream operated on both sides. August sold as low as 83c and September down to 83⅝c. Fresh receipts of No. 2 spring in store sold at 78⅝c. Free on board lots sold at 80@81c for No. 2 Northern, 70@76c for No. 3, and 60@70c for No. 4. Total cash sales about 31,000 bu.

Corn was fairly active and generally steady. Liverpool was called very dull, and May was depressed ⅛c early, to 38⅜c, by the selling of about 100,000 bu. Then good buying set in, led by Warren, Bensley, and Hepburn, and others filled shorts quite freely on the supposition that a general strike would cause the movement of corn to shrink to very small dimensions. May improved to 38⅝c bid at the close, with some transfers from April at 3⅛c difference. Shipping grades were in fair request, and the better samples were firm, while the poorer sorts sold ⅛@½c lower. Cash lots in store sold at 36⅛@36⅛c for No. 2, and 36⅛@36½c for No. 2 yellow. To go to store in special bin sold at 33½@34c for No. 3 yellow, and 33@33½c for No. 3. Free-on-board lots sold at 37¼c for No. 2 yellow, 34@34½c for No. 3 yellow, 33¾@34c for No. 3, and 30½@32½c for No. 4. Also at 30c for no grade. Total cash sales about 262,000 bu.

Oats declined about ⅛c in sympathy with the other grain markets and closed steady. Trading fair. May opened at 30⅝c, sold down to 30⅜c, at which price Mat Jones sold over 100,000 bu, reacted to 30½c, and closed at 31⅛c bid. April 3⅜c discount and June ⅛c premium. The sample market was steady under moderate offerings and a good demand. No. 2 sold to go to store at 29½c, or ½c lower. Free-on-board lots sold at 28⅛@31c for No. 3, 30¾@33c for No. 3 white, 30@31c for No. 2, 32¼@33½c for No. 2 white, and 34½c for No. 2 white barley oats. Total 130 cars, or about 115,000 bu.

Rye was weak and very dull. March and April were nominally 57c, or ½c lower for the latter. May sold at 64c, and closed at 61c bid. No. 2, fresh receipts, salable at 59c. Sample sales were: 1 car No. 2 on track at 61c; 4 cars No. 3 free on board at 56@56½c.

Barley was fairly steady but dull, notwithstanding the light offerings. Good sound malting barley was scarce and wanted. No. 3 in store was quotably 40c and No. 4 35c. Free-on-board lots sold at 45c for No. 4 and 45@53c for No. 3. Total 19 cars, or about 13,000 bu.

Millstuffs were 25c lower owing to liberal offerings and a slack demand. Quotations were: Spring wheat bran, $12.00@12.25; winter wheat do, $12.25@12.50; coarse middlings, $12.00@12.25; medium do, $12.25@12.50; fine do, $12.50@13.00. The following sales were reported: 8 cars bran at $12.00@12.37½; 4 cars middlings at $12.00@12.50; 1 car shorts at $11.75.

Timothy was unsteady and closed at $1.89@1.90 for prime spot seed. Most of the offerings were of low grade. Sales were: Small lot at $1.25, 247 bags at $1.85, 240 bags at $1.86, 78 bags at $1.87, 303 bags at $1.90, and 235 bags at $1.92. April delivery sold at $1.90. Clover advanced 10c, selling at $6.60 for medium prime spot seed, and that was afterwards bid and refused. Offerings light and demand fair. Sales were: 169 bags at $6.60, 4 bags alsike at $5.50. March delivery sold at $6.55. Flax was ⅝c lower, at $1.10½ for No. 1 on track. Receipts 15 cars, and market dull. Sales were: 9 cars No. 1 on track at $1.10½; 2 cars do, choice, at $1.10¾; 4 cars rejected, do, at 1.09@1.09½; 1 car No. 1, delivered, at $1.11. March delivery was offered at $1.06, and $1.10 was bid for May.

Trading was fair in the street markets taken altogether, and a firmer feeling existed in regard to most of the products. Business is increasing in the dry-goods market, with a satisfactory volume of sales, and the anticipations that there will be a handsome increase over that for the same period last year. The pig-lead market has been fairly active for some days past, with sales at $4.75@4.80. The offerings were more liberal, and the market closed quiet and firm at $4.80 bid and $4.85 asked.

William Dunn said yesterday that a good deal of buying had been done in wheat by men on the other side of the Atlantic, who have made thousands of pounds by operating here on the bear side of the wheat market. He knew some large operators who had covered in their shorts and gone long yesterday for the first time in many months. He said: "Russia has 20,000,000 bu less of wheat than at this time a year ago." Six boat-loads were taken in New York for export, and none was reported at any other point.

An English commercial circular notes as a bull fact that it has trustworthy information to the effect that 16,000 mills are now grinding flour in the United States each day. It thinks that the result of this will be to use up so much of the wheat in this country as to leave none to press for sale abroad. All of which tempts one to exclaim, "Where ignorance is bliss," etc.

New York parties reported yesterday that cables were "sick" on wheat and that there is no possibility of exporting wheat at present. On the contrary, it was reported by others at the seaboard that there was really a good active demand for wheat to go to Italy and Spain.

The following table shows the range of prices:

	Closed Saturday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
MESS PORK.			
April	$ 9.62½	$9.67½@ 9.82½	9.70
May	9.70	9.75 @ 9.90	9.77½
June	9.77½	9.82½@ 9.97½	9.82
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
April	$ 5.95	$5.97½@ 6.00	$5.97½
May	5.97½	6.00 @ 6.02½	6.00
June	6.02½	6.05 @ 6.07½	6.05
MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
April	$ 5.22½	$5.25 @ 5.32½	$5.27½
May	5.27½	5.30 @ 5.37½	5.32½
June	5.30	5.32½@ 5.37½	5.35
WHEAT.			
April	77¼	75½@	77¼	76½
May	82	80⅝@	82	81
June	86⅝	82 @	86⅝	82⅝
CORN.			
April	35¼	35 @	35¼	35¼
May	38⅝	38⅜@	38⅝	38⅝
June	38⅝	38⅜@	38⅝	38⅝
OATS.			
April	26¾	.... @	26¾
May	30⅝	30⅜@ 30⅝	30⅝
June	30⅞	30⅝@ 31	30¾

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	April.	May.	June.
No. 2 spring	$ 75⅝	$ 79⅜	$ 81⅞
No. 2 corn	37⅝	41⅛	41⅞
No. 2 oats	27⅝	31⅛	31⅝
Pork	11.75	11.85	11.95
Lard	6.77½	6.85	6.92½
Short ribs	5.92½	6.02½	6.10

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Saturday evening, and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	Receipts 1886.	Receipts 1885.	Shipments 1886.	Shipments 1885.
Flour, brls	9,667	22,223	9,540	25,617
Wheat, bu	23,662	57,904	29,306	20,761
Corn, bu	235,032	137,110	34,765	164,814
Oats, bu	87,132	74,070	76,837	121,154
Rye, bu	1,936	2,634	2,268	3,602
Barley, bu	46,620	37,826	38,615	29,285
Grass seed, lbs	305,700	342,547	269,484	562,507
Flaxseed, bu	3,255	....	12,351	....
Broom-corn, lbs	....	53,670	42,665	42,580
Cured meats, lbs	631,968	225,400	1,652,519	937,239
Canned meats, cases	....	....	2,248	1,676
Dressed-beef, lbs	....	....	1,036,257	447,434
Beef, tcs	....	....	133	65
Beef, brls	....	....	47	240
Pork, brls	....	1	1,053	743
Lard, lbs	102,730	30,560	639,172	503,527
Cheese, lbs	60,215	94,915	72,920	56,530
Butter, lbs	184,087	134,082	217,130	152,740
Dressed hogs, No.	15	111	....	202
Live hogs, No.	6,491	11,840	5,896	7,245
Cattle, No.	665	1,813	739	1,521
Sheep, No.	898	810	509	587
Hides, lbs	262,052	195,997	444,246	263,600
Wool, lbs	19,374	38,135	29,026	10,549
Coal, tons	5,865	6,319	970	1,401
Lumber, M feet	1,082	748	2,031	2,800
Shingles, M No	750	85	232	106
Salt, brls	880	9,758	2,812	2,453

The following grain was inspected as received in the city during Saturday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	2	3	..	5
Spring wheat	3	15	12	30
Corn	159	168	82	409
Oats	29	63	1	95
Barley	..	4	..	4
Rye	..	18	5	23
Total	193	273	100	566

Total about 340,000 bu. Inspected out: 500 bu wheat, 129,872 bu corn, 4,962 bu rye, and 2,972 bu barley. The estimated receipts for today are 85 cars wheat, 510 cars corn, and 110 cars oats.

Lake freights were firm, with 3½c bid for wheat and 3¼c for corn to Buffalo. Vessel agents asked ¼c above these prices. Plenty of vessel room was reported ready. The following charter was reported: To Sarnia—Schr Rhoda Emily, 35,000 bu corn at 2¾c.

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	Receipts, bu. Mar. 22.	Mar. 20.	Mar. 19.	Shipment, bus. Mar. 22.	Mar. 20.	Mar. 19.
Chicago	23,500	22,500	21,000	29,500	35,000	10,500
Milwaukee	21,000	20,000	30,000	1,500	8,500	4,000
St. Louis	4,500	5,500	5,500	5,000	2,500	1,500
Toledo	18,000	27,000	28,000	5,500	4,500	4,000
Detroit	7,000	3,000	27,500	7,500	....	1,000
Kansas City	6,000	1,500	4,000	500	2,000	500
Min'eap'lis	78,000	50,500	82,000	32,000	18,500	23,500
Duluth	23,500	2,500	4,500	....	....	500

The estimated exports from the seven leading Atlantic seaboard ports for the week ending March 20 were: Flour, 125,900 brls; wheat, 323,600 bu; corn, 1,933,700 bu; oats, 57,400 bu; pork, 2,630 brls; lard, 8,115,000 lbs; bacon, 5,351,800 lbs.

The following were the receipts in this city of articles named from Jan. 1 up to Saturday last: Flour, 647,182 brls; wheat, 1,283,860 bu; corn, 11,443,371 bu; oats, 6,429,731 bu; rye, 177,040 bu; barley, 3,037,336 bu; flaxseed, 706,489 bu; cured meats, 38,646,896 lbs; lard, 17,219,553 lbs; cheese, 5,258,584 lbs; butter, 10,562,190 lbs; cattle, No., 400,246; sheep, No., 251,689; hides, 19,239,633 lbs; wool, 1,956,082 lbs; coal, 622,296 tons; lumber, 52,048 M feet; shingles, 11,876 M; salt, 182,936 brls.

The following were the stocks of grain in this city at the close of last week:

	March 20, 1886.	March 13, 1886.	March 6, 1886.	March 21, 1885.
Wheat, bu	14,128,603	14,213,370	14,266,236	15,810,903
Corn, bu	3,648,089	3,274,685	3,238,423	1,674,978
Oats, bu	496,177	465,920	429,743	543,563
Rye, bu	250,279	258,323	264,707	136,625
Barley, bu	123,816	137,122	143,569	88,792
Total bu	*18,646,964	18,349,420	18,342,678	18,254,861

These figures show an increase of 373,404 bu corn and 30,257 bu oats, and a decrease of 84,767 bu wheat, 8,044 bu rye, and 13,306 bu barley. Total increase, 297,544 bu.

The Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade gives the following as the visible supply of grain:

	March 20, 1886.	March 13, 1886.	March 6, 1886.	March 21, 1885.
Wheat, bu	50,535,314	50,854,419	51,273,130	48,460,434
Corn, bu	16,735,051	14,611,399	12,900,403	7,161,034
Oats, bu	2,391,912	2,099,707	2,023,509	2,705,950
Rye, bu	578,038	642,834	707,434	340,038
Barley, bu	1,134,406	1,127,081	1,245,379	1,140,757

These figures show an increase during last week of 2,123,652 bu corn, 292,205 bu oats, and 7,325 bu barley, and a decrease of 319,105 bu wheat and 64,796 bu rye.

NEWSDEALERS CAN HAVE THE TRIBUNE delivered to them by wagon for two cents per copy every day (except Sunday). No extra charge for delivery. Address orders to City Circulator, Room 6 Tribune Building.

PACKING OF CHICAGO.

The two commercial circulars have finished their task of compiling the packing statistics of this city for the four winter months and for the year ending with March last. Their results agree pretty closely, except in the matter of average weights of hogs. The following are the principal footings from the statement of Howard, White & Co.:

Hogs killed.	1885-'86.	1884-'85.
Summer, No.	2,535,678	1,859,988
Average weight	239.82	233.68
Average lard, lbs	35.10	31.94
Winter, No.	2,393,052	2,368,217
Average weight	262.24	272.57
Average lard	39.24	38.44
Total year	4,928,730	4,228,205
Mess pork, brls	306,233	315,884
Other pork, brls	58,229	62,909
Contract lard, tcs	194,978	196,766
Other lard, tons	14,422	11,032
Hams, S. P., tcs	112,435	111,875
Hams, green, lbs	25,722,097	25,053,696
Hams, salted, lbs	2,714,184	1,788,795
Shoulders, S. P., tcs	51,545	49,304
Shoulders, dry, lbs	19,632,304	29,909,957
Short ribs, lbs	66,404,910	80,404,540
Short clears, lbs	22,401,926	19,809,999
Long clears, lbs	8,720,485	18,008,190
Other meats, lbs	29,081,156	29,644,776

The following table exhibits the number of cattle slaughtered and disposed of by parties engaged in the different branches of the beef trade during the twelve months ending March 1, 1886, as compared with the corresponding time a year previously:

Firms.	1885-'86. No.	1884-'85. No.
Armour & Co.	330,652	306,374
Eastland & Duddleston	9,500	17,010
Fairbank Canning Company	239,995	163,423
Hammond, George H. & Co.*	192,240	145,010
Lees, Hendricks & Co.	33,298	63,852
Libby, McNeill & Libby	106,284	112,215
Shoeneman & Co.	28,500	30,800
Swift & Co.	432,156	401,617
Other houses	30,000	30,000
Total	1,402,613	1,270,301

*Slaughtered at Hammond, Ind., a short distance from Chicago, and partially reported in the shipments of live.

The following were the receipts and shipments of dressed beef in the last two years:

	Received, lbs.	Shipped, lbs.
1886	5,706,040	472,849,156
1885	4,407,830	377,955,997
Increase	1,298,210	94,893,159

The increase in the receipts is about 21 per cent, and the shipments show an enlargement of 25 per cent.

Cowles & Ferren give the following as their totals of hog packing:

	1885-'86.	1884-'85.
Summer packing	2,487,731	1,816,673
Winter packing	2,396,568	2,364,063
Total number	4,884,309	4,180,736

The following are their totals for winter production only:

	1885-'86.	1884-'85.
Mess pork, brls	306,048	315,293
Other pork, brls	57,114	62,174
Con. lards, tcs	189,465	193,932
Other lard, tons	11,103	10,408
Short ribs, lbs	66,560,410	80,186,525
Other cuts, lbs	75,957,237	76,927,990
Hams, S. P., tcs	102,025	111,116
Other hams, lbs	46,214,452	45,422,545
Shoulders, S. P., tcs	44,948	44,184
Bulk shoulders, lbs	19,683,803	29,022,307

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—Very firm, with a good, lively demand for fine, desirable goods. Receipts light. The market has not been so bare of these grades in four or five years. The butterine-men were buying all they can get. The finest selected brands sold readily at 31@32c and choice Iowa, Wisconsin, and other creameries at 25@30c, according to quality. Fresh stocks lacking flavor ranged at 18@21c; fancy dairies scarce at 21@23c; and choice offered at 16@18c; roll butter 7@14c, and packing stock 6@6½c.

CHEESE—Choice full creams were about ½c higher, at 11½@12c for Young America, 10@10¼c for cheddar, and 11@11½c for flats, two in a box. All fall makes are scarce, and continued good inquiry existed from country jobbers. Exporters were buying odd lots of light skim flats at 5@5½c. Fair skims ranged at 3@4c, and centrifugals 1@1½c.

EGGS—Easy at 11c per doz for strictly fresh-laid stock under an improved demand for local consumption. Receipts ample.

GAME—The market continued overstocked with mallard ducks, and with a slack inquiry they were offered at 60@75c per doz. Small ducks were not wanted and unquotable, selling for what buyers felt disposed to pay for them. Teal steady at $1.00 and choice redheads at $1.25@1.50.

GREEN FRUITS—Oranges were in fair request at $6.00 per box for Valencias, $3.00@3.50 for California Riversides, and $2.00@2.50 for other varieties. Lemons scarce and firm at $4.00@4.50 for fancy Palermos and Messinas. Bananas in good demand and firm at 75c@$2.00 per bunch, according to size and quality. Apples were quiet at 50c@$1.75 per brl from store and $1.50 in car-lots.

HAY—This market continued very dull and Iowa upland prairie declined to $7.00@7.50 per ton on track. It is astonishing how the heavy receipts are kept up on such a weak market. No. 1 timothy was quoted at $10.00@10.50, and No. 2 do at $9.00@9.50. A fair shipping demand existed for these grades: Sales were: 1 car No. 2 timothy, on track, at $10.50; 5 cars upland prairie, do, at $6.00@7.50; 2 cars No. 2 timothy, free on board, at $10.25@10.50; 1 car mixed, do, at $10.00; 2 cars upland prairie, do, at $8.00; 1 car No. 2, prairie, do, at $6.00.

POTATOES—Choice Burbanks were firm and in good request on track at 58@60c per bu. Beauty of Hebron held at 54@56c, and fine white early rose at 48@50c. The store trade was dull at 55@70c, according to variety.

POULTRY—Steady, with a light supply and moderate demand. Scarcely any dressed poultry came in. Dressed chickens, 9@10c; roosters, 5c; hen-turkeys, 9@10c; gobblers, 6@7c; ducks, 8@10c; geese, 6@8c. Live hen chickens, 9c; mixed, 7@8c; turkey gobblers, 6c; hens, 9c.

VEGETABLES—Trading fair on local account, and shipping orders light. Fresh receipts of green vegetables were small and prices advanced on some varieties. Lettuce, 40@50c per doz; radishes, 35@45c; spring onions, 10@30c; spinach, $1.75@2.00 per box.

WHISKY—Unchanged and quoted at $1.14.

WOOL—Quiet, with most of the sales confined to small lots, and values easy. Some of the following quotations are nominal:

Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, and Eastern Iowa—Coarse tub, 24@27c; medium tub, 30@34c; fine unwashed, 17@21c; medium unwashed, 24@26c; coarse unwashed, 22@23c; burry unwashed, 14@18c; fine washed, 28@30; medium washed, 31@32c; coarse washed, 27@28c.

Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota, Kansas, and Western Iowa—Fine unwashed, 16@20c; medium unwashed, 20@21c; coarse unwashed, 20@21c.

PRODUCE CALL—The following prices were bid on the exchange list yesterday:

BUTTER—Extra creamery, 31½c; extra firsts, 30c; extra dairy, 27c; extra firsts, 25c; roll, 13c; packing stock, 8½c.

CHEESE—Full cream cheddars, 9½c; full cream flats, 10c; Young America, 11¼c.

EGGS—Fresh, cash, 10½c; March, 10¾c; buyer, 11¼c.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the period indicated, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, March 22	5,000	....	10,500	2,000
Monday, March 15	7,679	71	16,024	4,101
Total last week	33,826	456	80,085	17,760
Previous week	36,965	544	97,567	20,971
Same week 1885	26,619	274	106,713	21,467
March to date	107,258	....	278,164	64,591
Same period, 1885	89,367	....	294,557	69,453
Total, 1886, to date	402,640	....	1,419,211	250,651
Same period, 1885	387,449	....	1,509,461	239,571
Shipments—				
Monday, March 22	800	....	5,000	400
Monday, March 15	2,047	3	5,197	1,450
Total last week	13,589	165	37,688	5,898
Previous week	14,448	2	42,733	4,963
Same week, 1885	12,306	153	47,528	12,708

The receipts for the year thus far show an increase of 15,000 cattle and 11,000 sheep and a decrease of 90,000 hogs. The month of March shows an increase of 18,000 cattle, 4,000 sheep, and a decrease of 16,000 hogs.

The *Drovers' Journal's* special cablegram from Liverpool denotes a very week feeling in the cattle trade. Prices are lower, the best American steers being quoted at 11@12c per lb dressed.

Monday's cattle market ruled dull and values barely steady. Hogs advanced 5@10c, and sheep remained unchanged. Fresh arrivals were considerably smaller than one week ago and half as heavy as one year ago.

Chicago packers purchased 41,468 hogs last week, against 32,513 the preceding week and 56,000 the corresponding period last year. City butchers and dressed-meat operators purchased about 5,200 last week. Packers' purchases were distributed as follows:

Armour & Co.	11,695	Johnstone P. Co.	200
Anglo-Amer. P. Co.	10,361	International P. Co.	300
C. P. & P. Co.	6,928	W. Silberhorn & Co.	1,019
John Morrell & Co.	$1,095	Tobey & Booth	585
Jones & Stiles	3,850	Underwood & Co.	1,781
C. Hately & Bro.	1,800		
J. C. Ferguson & Co.	1,894	Total	41,468

CATTLE—Most grades of beef-cattle declined 15@25c last week, closing very weak. Shippers purchased 1,000 less than the previous week, but took 1,100 more than one year ago. Actual receipts for the week were 3,100 less than the previous week, but showed 7,000 increase as compared with one year ago. Dressed meat operators received several thousand from the West and acted indifferently most of the week. Other local dealers, including butchers and canners, purchased quite freely. Sales during the week ranged at $1.00@5.90 for scalawag cows to fancy steers. The week previous some fancy Short-Horn cattle sold as high as $6.30 and two weeks ago extra fine beeves sold at $6.50. Last week sales ranged largely at $4.40@4.80, with very few above $5.25. Today's market was slow and weak. Fresh arrivals were small and the demand of a restricted character. Business was done principally by dressed-beef men, while Eastern shippers had small orders. City butchers and canners purchased a fair number. Stockers and feeders met with only a moderate demand, and values ruled weak. Trade closed heavy, with quite a good many desirable beeves unsold. Eastern shippers paid $3.75@5.37½, and dressed-meat men $3.85@4.90. Some $5.60 cattle remained unsold. The latter price was bid for 16 head of 1,500-lb steers. Revised quotations are as follows:

Prime beeves	$ 5.70@ 5.90
Choice to fancy steers, 1,350 to 1,600 lbs	4.85@ 5.60
Fair to choice steers, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	4.20@ 4.90
Common to good steers, 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	3.75@ 4.50
Poor and medium steers, 950 to 1,100 lbs	3.65@ 4.30
Fair to choice cows	2.70@ 3.70
Inferior to medium cows	1.75@ 2.65
Poor to fancy bulls	2.25@ 3.25
Stockers, 550 to 860 lbs	2.50@ 3.65
Feeders, 900 to 1,250 lbs	3.50@ 4.30
Veal calves	4.00@ 7.00
Milch cows, per head	15.00@35.00

HOGS—Prices during last week ruled stronger and averaged about 10c higher. Arrivals were rather smaller than general expectations, but the quality was more even and showed some improvement as compared with offerings of the previous week. Shippers took 10,000 less than the preceding week, while packers bought several thousand more. The general demand was active, with Eastern dealers rather indifferent. Packers, however, had immediate orders to fill, and twelve large concerns purchased with considerable freedom, considering the smallness of the supply. Today's market was active at 5@10c advance over last week's closing prices. Values closed strong, with an early clearance reported. The extreme range of prices for hogs for dates given is shown below:

Dates.	Rough and mixed.	Packing and shipping.	Light weights.
Jan. 1, 1886	$3.55@3.85	$3.85@4.10	$3.50@4.05
March 15	3.80@4.10	4.05@4.35	3.60@4.25
March 16	3.75@4.10	4.00@4.35	3.60@4.25
March 17	3.75@4.10	4.00@4.35	3.60@4.25
March 18	3.80@4.15	4.05@4.35	3.60@4.20
March 19	3.85@4.20	4.10@4.40	3.70@4.25
March 20	3.90@4.22½	4.15@4.40	3.75@4.25
March 22	4.00@4.30	4.20@4.50	3.80@4.35
March 23, 1885	4.30@4.45	4.45@4.75	4.20@4.60

The prices for hogs are now generally nearer the rates of one year ago than they have been at any time this year. Rough and mixed hogs are 15@20c lower, heavy 25@30c lower, and light 30@40c lower than one year ago.

SHEEP—During last week poor to fancy sheep declined 25@40c, with more common sheep on sale than the demand called for. Dressed-mutton operators purchased in a rather indifferent manner, while the shipping demand was also somewhat restricted. City butchers supplied only immediate wants, and the general trade was regarded as quite dumpish. The supply of real choice stock was small and sales above $5.25 were scarce, though fancy wethers made $5.75. Scalawags sold at $2.00, and the bulk of fair to good lots changed hands at $3.65@4.75, with quite a good many Nebraska and Western sheep at $4.50@5.25. Lambs sold sparingly at $5.40@5.90, with mixed offerings at $4.00@4.90. Today's market was scantily supplied. The demand was quite slow and values presented little if any change. Sales ranged at $3.35@5.12½ for fair to choice lots. About 700 Texas sheep, averaging 80 lbs, sold at $4.00. The general market closed dull.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, March 22.—BEEVES—Receipts, 90 car-loads for exportion, 30 car-loads for slaughterers, and 75 car-loads for the market. The market opened dull, but improved, and closed firm and higher. Extremes for steers were $4.20@5.80 per 100 lbs; for bulls, dry cows, rough stags, and oxen, $2.70@4.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 8,680, making 33,140 for the week. Slow trade at $3.50@6.75 per 100 lbs for sheep and $5.00@7.87½ for yearlings; not all sold; good to prime stock sold readily; lower grades dragged.

HOGS—Receipts, 873, making 27,000 for the week; a car-load of Kentucky pigs sold a $4.35 per 100 lbs, and the market is reported firm at $4.35@4.60 per 100 lbs.

St. Louis, Mo., March 22.—CATTLE—Receipts, 600 head; shipments, 200 head: market firm and steady; good to choice shipping, $4.80@5.35; common to medium, $4.00@4.70; butchers' steers, $3.50@4.40; cows and heifers, $2.50@3.75; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.10.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,900 head; shipments, 300 head; market active; 5@10c higher; butchers and choice heavy, $4.20@4.40; mixed packing, $3.85@4.10; light, $3.85@4.15.

SHEEP—Receipts, 100 head; shipments, none; market quiet; $2.25@5.50.

Kansas City, Mo., March 22.—CATTLE—Receipts, 300 head; no shipments owing to switchmen's strike. The market was so interfered with that no reliable quotations can be given; only a small retail business transacted.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,344 head; shipments, none; market strong and a shade higher; good to choice, $3.90@4.00; common to medium, $3.60@3.80; skips and pigs, $2.00@3.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 118 head; shipments, none; market weak; good to choice, $3.50@4.25; common to medium, $2.00@2.35.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 22.—CATTLE—Receipts, 935 head; dull; good to choice shipping declined 10@15c from last Monday's prices; extra steers, $5.10@5.40; fair to choice, $4.25@4.85; stockers and feeders, $3.00@3.75; veals, $5.25@6.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 3,000 head; inferior to fair dull and heavy at $4.00@4.85; good to choice strong and in fair demand at $5.00@5.75; extra, $6.00@6.25; lambs steady; common to fair, $5.00@5.75; good to choice, $6.00@6.50; extra, $6.75@7.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 745 head; active and a shade higher; mixed pigs and light Yorkers, $4.35@4.40; selected medium-weights, $4.40@4.45; coarse mixed heavy ends, $3.85@4.15.

East Liberty, Pa., March 22.—CATTLE—Receipts, 604 head; shipments, 322; market slow at last week's prices; 9 cars shipped to New York today.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,700 head; shipments, 4,700; market firm; Philadelphias, $4.50@4.60; Yorkers, $4.30@4.40; skips, $3.90@4.00; 32 cars hogs shipped to New York today.

SHEEP—Receipts, 7,600 head; shipments, 5,000; market very dull; 25c off from last week.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 22.—CATTLE—Steady; common to choice shipping grades, $3.60@5.40.

HOGS—Active and higher; common to best grades, $3.75@4.35.

SHEEP—Dull; common to good grades, $3.00@5.20.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, March 22—11:30 a. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet: demand poor; supply good; winter, 7s 2d@7s 4d; spring, 7s 2d@7s 5d; California, no stock; club, 6s 11d@7s 1d. Corn quiet and steady; demand poor; 4s 2d. PROVISIONS—Pork, 51s. Lard, 31s 6d. Long clear, 28s 6d. Short clear, 29s. Beef, 75s. Tallow, 24s. Cheese, 49s 6d.

3:30 p. m.—PROVISIONS—Pork is in poor demand; prime mess Eastern, 48s, dull; do Western, 41s 6d, dull. Lard is in poor demand; spot, March, April, and May, 31s 6d, steady. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat is in poor demand; new No. 2 winter, 7s 3½d, dull; do spring, 7s 4d, dull. Flour is in poor demand; 8s 2d, steady. Corn is in poor demand; spot 4s 2d, dull; March easy, 4s 2d; April and May easy, 4s 1½d.

The receipts of wheat during the last week from Atlantic ports were 165,500 qrs; Pacific ports, 34,000 qrs; other sources, 39,000 qrs. The receipts of American corn were 32,700 qrs.

CLOSING—COTTON—Demand good; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation. Additional sales of 1,500 bales American were made Saturday after the regular closing. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet; the supply is good; California No. 1, 6s 11d@7s 1d per cental; red Western spring, 7s 2d@7s 5d. Corn quiet but steady, with a poor demand.

REFINED PETROLEUM—Nominal.

The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the British grain trade during the last week, says:

"The genial and timely change in the weather has greatly benefited the clay lands. The general outlook is favorable. Wheats closed weaker. The sales of English wheat during the week were 72,519 quarters at 31s 1d, against 42,556 quarters at 31s 11d during the corresponding week last year. Foreign wheat is in slow demand and prices have a downward tendency. Eleven cargoes of wheat arrived; two cargoes were sold, two withdrawn, and six remained, of which three were American. At today's market the tone was weaker. There was no pressure to sell wheat. Flour was dull, without quotable change, and flat. Corn was rather cheaper. Barleys were firm. Oats were dull and in buyers' favor. Beans and peas were 6d cheaper."

LONDON, March 22.—COMMON RESIN—3s 9d per cwt.

TURPENTINE SPIRITS—30s 6d per cwt.

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 20.—COFFEE—Regular first, 4,350 reis per 10 kilos; good seconds, 3,650 reis. Receipts during the week, 61,000 bags; purchases for the United States, 51,000; clearances for do, 84,000; stock, 204,000.

SANTOS, March 20.—COFFEE—Receipts during the week, 33,000 bags; purchased for the United States, 14,000; clearance for do, none; stock, 270,000.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 22.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Extraordinary activity, attended by much excitement and feverishness, characterized the speculation here in winter wheat, on which at the outset a slight rally occurred, followed, however, very speedily by another serious break, and, under very urgent realizing sales, prices in the local market gave way fully 1⅜@1⅝c a bu. Free purchases were reported for covering purposes and also by some of the more prominent exporting firms, it was stated to carry against probable cash requirements later on. Near the close, on a rather more confident inquiry, values were advanced ⅜ to ½c a bu, and wound up firmly. A moderate call noted for early delivery, mostly for shipment and partly for early April loading, but at reduced figures. Want of freight-room for early use told against the outward movement. Millers very reserved in bidding. Sales: No. 2 red afloat for shipment to the continent at equal to about 92¾c; No. 2 red free on board from store, for shipment, at equal to 91¾@92¾c; do delivered afloat to a local miller at equal to 93¼c; ungraded hard Duluth spring delivered afloat for shipment to England at 98c. No. 2 red futures: April 91¾@93c, closing at 92¾c; May 92¼@94¼c, closing at 93c; June 93¼@94¼c, closing at 93¾c; July 93¾@95c, closing at 94½c; August 93¾@95¾c, closing at 94½c; September 95@95¾c, closing at 95¼c; October 96½@96¾c, closing at 96½c; November 97¼@98c, closing at 97¾c; December 98¼c@$1.00, closing at 99¼c.

CORN—Interest in corn more pronounced, early deliveries attracting increased attention largely for shipment (including a respectable amount of No. 2), and prices hardening for the day ¼@⅛c a bu, leaving off firmly. And in the futures line the dealings were more liberal, especially on the official calls. In steamer mixed, though at the outset showing depression, the market rallied through the later trading (partly in view of the fewer export takings), and No. 2 corn on the futures list closed a shade stronger than Saturday. Sales: No. 2, prompt delivery, carlots in elevator, at 45¾@46c, closing at 46c, and delivered afloat at 47@47¼c, closing at 47¼c, and free on board from store reported on private terms; steamer yellow, in elevator, 45c.

OATS—On a very moderate business weakened for the day on prompt deliveries ⅛@⅛c, and April ⅛c, but gained on May ⅛c, and closed generally quite firm. Sales: No. 2 white, in elevator, 38⅜c, closing at 38⅜c; No. 2, in elevator, 35⅛c, closing at 35⅛c bid, and delivered at 37c. Futures: March 35⅜c, closing at 35⅜c; April 36c, closing at 36c; May 36@36⅛c, closing at 36⅛c.

RYE—Unchanged on a lifeless market.

BARLEY—Held steadily, but dull; ungraded Canada sold partly at 90c.

BARLEY MALT—Without much inquiry, but otherwise unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Hog products held quite confidently, though without much activity, even in the speculative interest. A very light demand noted for pork for early delivery; old mess, $9.75@10.25; new mess, in lots, $10.75@11.25, as to brand: family mess, $10.75@12.00; clear backs, $12.25@14.00, as to quality, and extra prime $9.75@10.00 for uninspected and inspected. Cut meats slow sale at about former prices; odd lots of pickled bellies, 12 to 10 lb, reported sold at 5 3-16@5½c; pickled shoulders, in lots, 4½c; smoked do, 5¼c; pickled hams, 8¼@8½c; smoked do, 9¼@9⅝c. Bacon neglected and nominal. A very dull market has been reported for Western steam lard for early delivery, with contract grade quoted at $6.25 and choice at $6.25½@6.30. Futures: April $6.28@6.29, closing at $6.29; May $6.30@6.31, closing at $6.31; June $6.34@6.35, closing at $6.35; July, closing at $6.41; August $6.47@6.48, closing at $6.48; September $6.54, closing at $6.54.

BUTTER—Moderately active and firm, including best Eastern creameries at 32@34c.

CHEESE—In demand and held confidently, with best Eastern factory up to 10¾@11c for colored and 10¼@10½c for white, and strictly fancy Ohio flats at 10@10¼c.

TALLOW—At 4⅛c.

SUGARS—Raw very quiet, with fair refining muscovado quoted at 4⅝c and centrifugal 96° test at 5⅛c. A cargo of centrifugal to arrive, cost and freight, rumored sold at 3⅝c. Refined dull, with confectioners' A at 6⅛c; yellow 4⅝c@4¾c; and other grades as before.

FREIGHTS—Reduced offerings of room for early use and decided firmness on the part of agents told against activity in the berth-freight line, and business for the day was moderate, even in breadstuffs and provisions.

NEW YORK, March 22.—COTTON—Dull; uplands, 9⅛c; Orleans, 9 7-16c. Sales, 99 bales. Futures opened quiet and easy; April, 9.16c; May, 9.27c; June, 9.37c; July, 9.45c; August, 9.53c; September, 9.35c; November, 9.18c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 23,202 brls; exports, 9,887 brls, 19,609 sacks; heavy and rather easier. Sales, 14,700 brls; common to good extra Western and State, $3.25@3.75; common to choice extra St. Louis, $3.25@5.40.

HAY—Steady and in fair demand.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Spot: fair Rio dull, 8⅛c. Options barely steady; sales, 14,750 bags; April, 7.10c; May, 7.05c; June, 6.95@7.00c; July, 6.95@7.00c; August to December, 7.05c. Molasses steady; sales at 18c for 50° test. Rice steady and in fair demand.

RESIN—Steady; $1.05@1.10.

TURPENTINE—Lower; 46c.

EGGS—Firmer and in good demand; receipts, 5,043 packages; Western, 12½c.

PETROLEUM—Dull: It opened and closed at 76⅛c, and fluctuated between 76⅛c and 77⅛c; sales, 1,191,000 brls.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Dull but steady: Transit opened at 76⅛c and closed at 76⅛c; highest price, 77⅛c; lowest, 76⅛c.

Bradford, Pa.—Opened at 76⅛c; closed at 76⅛c; highest, 77⅛c; lowest, 76⅛c; runs, 65,331; total shipments, 76,342; charters, 94,087; clearances, 618,000.

Oil City, Pa.—Opened at 76⅛c; highest, 77⅛c; lowest, 76⅛c; closed, 76⅛c; sales, 423,000; charters, 94,087; clearances, 2,364,000; shipments, 76,342.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 23,202 brls; wheat, 22,000 bu; corn, 92,500 bu; oats, 103,350 bu; rye, 1,800 bu; barley, 16,250 bu.

EXPORTS—Flour, 9,887 brls and 19,609 sacks; wheat, 8,221 bu; corn, 120,296 bu; oats, 462 bu.

The following statement of the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada Saturday, in comparison with that of the Saturday preceding, is taken from the official report, which will be posted at the Produce Exchange tomorrow: Wheat, 50,535,468 bu; decrease, 324,953; corn, 16,735,518 bu; increase, 2,118,651; oats, 2,491,469 bu; increase, 378,656; rye, 577,626 bu; decrease, 64,796; barley, 1,053,609 bu; decrease, 73,282.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., March 22.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Northern and Eastern creamery, 27@31c for choice to extra and 18@26c for seconds; Western creamery, 27@33c for choice to extra; Northern dairy, 25@30c for choice to extra new and 15@23c for old; Western dairy, 18@23c for choice to extra, 13@15c for good; imitation creamery, 25@28c for choice to extra; ladle-packed, 22@25c for choice fresh and 8@17c per lb for common to good.

CHEESE—New York extra 9¾@10c per lb, choice 8¾@9c, and common to good 5@8c; Vermont choice to extra at 8¾@10c, common 5@7c; Western extra 9@9¾c, choice 8@8¾c, common to good 4@6c; Worcester County full cream, 9@10¼c; sage, 8@12c.

EGGS—Held at 16@17c per doz for near by, 15@16c for Eastern, 15@18½c for Northern, 14½@15c for Western, and 14@15c for provincial.

OTHER CITIES.

Duluth, Minn., March 22.—[Special.]—GRAIN—The wheat market was again active, but reached a point today still lower than any since the beginning of the present weakness. The cause of the break today is large lines of long wheat having been crowded out in Chicago. The opening was at 89c for May. It gradually declined to 87¼c, which was the noon closing figure. Cash No. 1 hard found buyers at 84¼c. The afternoon opened at 87¼c and advanced sharply to 88c. Some shorts were covered which helped it along. The close was at 88c, but on the curb there were sellers at 87¾c. Sales today, 1,400,000 bu. Wheat in store and afloat, 6,000,000 bu; Duluth visible decrease is 367,000 bu.

Elgin, Ill, March 22.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Sold today for 31c.

Minneapolis, Minn., March 22.—GRAIN—The wheat market was inactive and lower; buyers and sellers apart; futures were neglected; there was only a moderate business in samples; 70 cars carried over; No. 1 hard, 85c cash, 85½c April, 87¼c May, 88¾c June; No. 1 Northern, 79c cash, 79½c April, 81¼c May, 82¼c June.

FLOUR—Dull; buyers holding off; mills running on old orders; not pressing sales; patents, $4.60@4.90; bakers', $3.60@3.85.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 77,840 bu; flour, 225 brls.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 31,920 bu; flour, 17,448 brls.

IN STORE—Wheat, 5,577,338 bu; St. Paul, 1,048,000 bu.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 22.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer; cash, 78½c; May, 81c; June, 82⅛c. Corn steady; No. 2, 36½c. Oats dull; No. 2, 31¾c. Rye easy; No. 1, 64¾c. Barley easy; No. 2, 50½c.

PROVISIONS—Higher. Mess pork—Cash or March, $9.70; May, $9.80. Prime steam lard—Cash or March, $6.00; May, $6.05.

BUTTER—Firm; dairy, 18@22c.

CHEESE—Firmer; 10½@11¼c.

EGGS—Dull and weak; 10½@11c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 13,860 brls; wheat 20,917 bu; barley, 22,605 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 13,540 brls; wheat, 1,465 bu; barley, 11,200 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 22.—FLOUR—Demand moderate.

GRAIN—Wheat lower; No. 2 red, March and April, 91½@92c; May, 92½@92¾c; June, 93¼@93¾c. Corn weak; steamer No. 2 mixed, 44½@45¼c; No. 3 mixed, 46c; No. 2 mixed and yellow, 45¼@45½c; No. 2 mixed, March, 45¼@45¾c; April, 45¾@46c; May, 46¾@46¾c; June, 46¾@46¾c. Oats—Spot quiet; No. 3 mixed, 36¼c; white, 38¾@40¼c. Futures dull and nominal; No. 2 white, March to June, 39½@40c.

PROVISIONS—Demand moderate and prices steady. Pork—Mess, new, $11.50; do prime, $11.00; do family, $12.00@12.50. Hams—Smoked, per lb, 9¾@11c. Lard quiet; refined, $6.87½@7.00; steam, $6.30.

BUTTER—Firm for higher grades; creamery extra, 26@30c; Western dairy, extra, 16c; do, good to choice, 10@12c.

EGGS—Steady; fresh, 12@12½c.

CHEESE—Firm and in fair demand; Ohio flats, choice, 9¾c; Ohio, fair to prime, 8½@9¼c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 35,000 bu; oats, 15,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 27,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; oats, 9,000 bu.

Toledo, O., March 22.—GRAIN—Wheat active; cash, 88@88½c; March, 88c; May, 88¾c; June, 89½c; August, 88c bid. Corn firm; cash, 38c; May, 39¼c. Oats nothing doing.

CLOVER-SEED—Firm; cash and March, $6.50 bid; April, $6.45 bid.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat firm and active; cash, 88@88⅛c; May, 88⅛c; June, 89⅛c; August, 88¼c. Corn firm; cash, 38c; May, 39¼c. Oats nominal.

CLOVER-SEED—Steady; cash, March, $6.55; April, $6.50.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 18,000 bu; corn, 11,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu.

St. Louis, Mo., March 22.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat active and lower. The warm weather, dull cables, and breaking markets at other places started brisk selling, and prices declined ⅛@1c early in the session; later the market became unsettled but more quiet, and so continued until the close, when there was another rapid break, and closed weak and 1@1¼c lower than Saturday. No. 2 red cash nominal at 86¼c; May 89¼@89⅝c, closing at 89⅛c; June 89¾@90⅝c, closing at 89⅛c, nominal; July 88¾@85⅛c, closing at 85½c bid. Corn dull and easy, closing ⅛c under Saturday; No. 2 mixed, cash, 33⅛@33⅜c; March, 33⅜c; April, 34c; May 34⅛@35⅛c, closing at 35⅛c. Oats very dull and easy; No. 2 mixed, cash, 29⅛c; March, 29c bid; May, 30@30⅛c. Rye weak; 59c. Barley—No market.

LEAD—Nominally $4.75 for refined and chemically hard.

HAY—Dull and unchanged.

BUTTER—Quiet and steady; creamery, 25@30c; dairy, 18@25c.

EGGS—Firm; 9c.

FLAXSEED—Firmer; $1.09@1.10.

WOOL—Quiet and feeling easy, but prices unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged, except bacon, which was firmer. Pork, $10.25. Lard, $5.85. Bulk meats—Loose lots, long clear, $5.20; short ribs, $5.30; short clear, $5.45; boxed lots, long clear, $5.20; short ribs, $5.30; short clear, $5.50. Bacon—Long clear, $5.65@5.70; short ribs, $5.75@5.80; short clear, $5.87½@5.92½. Hams steady at $8.50@11.00.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 87,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 13,000 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 94,000; oats, 12,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat steady and ⅛@⅛c higher. Corn easy and ⅛@⅛c lower. Oats steady and ⅛c higher.

Baltimore, Md., March 22.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western lower and quiet; No. 2 winter red, spot, 90c bid; March, 90½c bid; May, 92¾@92⅞c. Corn—Western lower and dull; mixed spot, 45½c bid; March, 44⅞@45⅛c; April, 45@45⅛c; May, 45⅛@45⅝c; steamer, 43@43⅛c. Oats—Firm and quiet; Western white, 39@41c; do mixed, 36@38c.

PROVISIONS—Dull. Mess pork, $10.25@11.75. Lard, refined, 7⅛@7⅛c.

EGGS—Firmer at 11½@12c.

COFFEE—Quiet; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 8¼@8⅞c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 95,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 102,000 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 22.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 hard Duluth closed at 92½@93c, and No. 1 Northern at 90@90½c. Winter wheat easier; No. 2 red, 92c; No. 1 white, 91c. Corn in fair demand; sales of No. 3 yellow at 42c; No. 3 at 41¼@42c.

Detroit, Mich., March 22.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 white, 87¼c cash; 88¼c bid May; cash Michigan red, 89c; No. 2 red, 87¾c cash; 89¾c May; No. 3 red, 85c, nominal. Receipts, 7,200 bu. Corn, 37¾c. Receipts, 4,600 bu. Oats—No. 2, 32¼c; No. 2 white, 35c bid. Receipts, 3,700 bu.

Cincinnati, O., March 22.—WHISKY—Steady; $1.10; sales of finished goods on this basis, 1,005 brls.

Wilmington, N. C., March 22.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 42c.

DO YOU KNOW that you can buy THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE *every day in the week (except Sunday) for 3 cents per copy; or you can have it delivered at your door by carrier every morning for 15 cents per week?*

AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Governor Declines to Make Public the Report of the National Guard Encampment Commission—Will He Withhold His Approval?

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 22.—[Special.]—Contrary to the general expectation the Governor today declined to make public the report made to him by the board of officers appointed by him to select a site for the permanent campground of the Illinois National Guard. The belief that the board has reported in favor of Springfield has grown almost to a conviction in the minds of those particularly interested. The Governor has not yet, however, approved the report, and it is understood he has been asked by wire by Speaker Haines and Chicago parties to withhold his approval until he accorded them a hearing.

Gen. John A. McClernand, for whom Congressman Springer is desirous of getting a Federal appointment, and upon whom the discontents in the Democratic ranks are endeavoring to concentrate as a candidate for Congress to succeed Springer, left this evening for Washington—it is said to have a personal interview with President Cleveland.

Licenses of incorporation were issued today by the Secretary of State to the following stock companies:

The Union Elevated Railway of Chicago and Cook County; capital stock, $10,000,000; to construct and operate elevated railways in the City of Chicago and Cook County; incorporators, Edgar T. Paul, Michael W. Ryan, Chester M. Dawes, Edward E. Swiney, and Philip A. Hoyne.

The Streator Surface Railway Company; capital stock, $50,000; to operate a street railway in Streator; incorporators, H. A. Foster, D. Heeman, H. J. Wood, O. B. Ryon, and R. W. Alden.

The Chicago Embossing Company; capital stock, $50,000; to manufacture interior decorations, signs, and show-cards; incorporators, John C. McCann, John H. Ferris, and Charles M. Kipp.

The John W. Page Manufacturing Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $25,000; to manufacture steam boilers; incorporators, John W. Page, Joseph Shippen, and J. E. Knapp.

The East St. Louis Furniture Company; capital stock, $5,000; incorporators, John Neuroth, C. S. Simpson, and E. R. Davis.

The Chicago Passenger Railway Company filed a certificate of increase of the number of directors from three to five.

Charles T. Strattan of Mount Vernon has purchased the stock held by A. F. Phillips in the *State Journal*, and, it is understood, will coöperate with Paul Selby to control the paper.

TOO STRONG TO LIVE.

EASTON, Pa., March 22.—While Hernwood Martin of Pen Argyl, aged 21, was with a number of friends who were testing their lifting powers Saturday, he raised a block of slate weighing 600 pounds, but strained himself so that he died a few hours afterward.

It proves a boon to the afflicted and costs only 25 cents a bottle—"Salvation Oil."

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sundays excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	b 9:45 a m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	8:30 a m	6:30 p m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	b 8:45 a m	b 7:10 p m
St. Paul, Dubuque & S'x City Ex.	b11:00 a m	b 2:50 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b10:50 a m	b 1:45 p m
Council Bluffs Passenger	b11:50 a m	b 2:15 p m
Denver & Omaha Fast Express	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
Kansas City & South Pacific Ex.	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:45 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:20 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b 7:30 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:30 a m
Rockford & Rochelle Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:50 a m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b 4:45 p m	b10:50 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:15 p m	b 8:40 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 5:45 p m	b 8:15 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 6:20 p m	b 8:40 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Pasnger.	6:20 p m	10:00 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 9:20 p m	b 6:45 a m
St. Paul & Sioux City Express	c10:00 p m	d 6:35 a m
Dubuque & Forreston Express	a10:00 p m	a 6:35 a m
St. Joseph, Omaha, Denver & California Express	a10:30 p m	a 6:55 a m
Des Moines Express	c10:30 p m	a 6:55 a m
Texas Express	c10:30 p m	a 5:45 a m
Kansas City Night Express	a10:30 p m	a 5:45 a m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	9:45 p m	2:30 p m
Aurora Theatre Train	b11:30 p m	

a Daily. *b* Daily except Sunday. *c* Daily except Saturday. *d* Except Monday.

St. Paul, Dubuque and Sioux City trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Depots, Polk-st., between Third and Fourth-avs., and Twenty-second-st. and Archer-av. State-st., Clark-st., Wentworth-av. and Hanover-st. cars pass within one block of Polk-st. Depot. Ticket Offices, 109 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Texas Ex	* 8:25 a m	* 7:30 p m
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Texas Ex	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Des Moines & Ottumwa Express	* 8:25 a m	* 7:30 p m
Kansas City, Hannibal & Jacksonville Express	§12:30 p m	§ 2:50 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Council Bl'ffs Ex	§12:30 p m	§ 2:50 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Ex	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Custer Park Accommodation	* 4:30 p m	* 9:35 a m

§Daily. *Daily, except Sunday.

NOTE—Pullman sleeping-cars, Mann boudoir-cars, and free reclining-chair cars, Chicago to St. Louis, Peoria, Jacksonville, Hannibal, and Kansas City.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket offices at Depot, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Colo., N. M., Mexico, Ariz. & Cal. Fast Ex.	§12:30 p m	§ 2:00 p m
K. City, Col., N.M., Ariz. & Cal. Ex.	§11:20 p m	§ 7:00 a m
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, and Southern Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, and Southern Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex.	§11:20 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express via Chenoa	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
	§11:20 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 2:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:05 a m

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st., between State and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8:00 a m	* 5:25 p m
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:05 a m
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	§ 3:40 p m	§10:50 a m
Momence Passenger	* 5:15 p m	* 8:15 a m

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
New Orleans Fast Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Chatsworth & Bloomington Pass.	* 2:50 p m	* 3:00 a m
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:35 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*11:00 a m	* 2:50 p m
aDubuque & Sioux City Express	§10:20 p m	§ 6:35 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:00 a m	* 2:50 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	†10:20 p m	§ 6:35 a m

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.
(Continued.)

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
San Francisco, Denver, Omaha & Council Bluffs	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
	†10:30 p m	‡ 6:50 a m
Dixon, Sterling, Clinton, Tama, Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown, & Des Moines	* 8:30 a m	* 6:15 p m
	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
	†10:30 p m	‡ 6:50 a m
Sioux City & Northern Nebraska	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
	†10:30 p m	‡ 6:50 a m
Aurora, Batavia & Geneva	* 8:30 a m	* 6:15 p m
	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
	* 3:45 p m	*11:00 a m
	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Elgin	*10:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
	*11:30 p m	*11:15 p m
Rockford & Elgin	* 7:15 a m	* 5:55 p m
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Beloit & Madison & Janesville	§11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
	§10:35 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Huron, Pierre, Winona, and	9:00 a m	§ 6:55 p m
Madison, Janesville & Beloit	† 8:30 p m	‡ 6:25 a m
Janesville, Watertown	* 9:20 a m	4:45 p m
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh	* 4:45 p m	*10:35 a m
Ashland, Washburn, Bayfield, Superior, Duluth	§10:35 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Madison & Milwaukee	* 8:00 a m	§ 4:00 a m
	x 8:30 a m	§ 4:00 p m
	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
	* 3:00 p m	* 7:00 p m
Waukesha, Racine, Milwaukee & Kenosha	* 8:00 a m	§ 4:00 a m
	x 8:30 a m	§ 4:00 p m
	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
	* 3:00 p m	* 7:00 p m
	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Green Bay	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
	§10:35 p m	§ 6:30 p m
Milwaukee, Green Bay, Menominee, Marinette, Ishpeming & Marquette	§10:35 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton, Sheboygan	*11:30 a m	* 6:00 p m
Central Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	†10:30 p m	† 5:10 a m
Lake Geneva	* 7:15 a m	* 6:15 a m
	* 3:15 p m	* 9:55 p m
	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m

Reference marks: *Ex. Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday. §Daily. xSunday only.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Berths, Through Tickets, apply at City Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

Reference marks: *a.* Daily; *b.* Daily except Sunday; *c.* Daily except Saturday; *d.* Daily except Monday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee	b 8:00 a m	b10:30 a m
	a11:30 a m	a 2:00 p m
	b 3:00 p m	b 4:00 p m
	b 5:00 p m	b 7:00 p m
	a10:30 p m	a 7:00 a m
Racine, Freeport & Waukesha	b 8:00 a m	b10:30 a m
	b 5:00 p m	b 7:00 p m
Racine & Waukesha	a11:30 a m	a 2:00 p m
	b 3:00 p m	b 4:00 p m
Elgin & Rockford	b 8:30 a m	b10:25 a m
	b12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m
	b 4:00 p m	b 5:50 p m
	c10:40 p m	d 7:10 a m
Elgin	b 6:20 p m	b 6:45 a m
Elgin	b 5:15 p m	b 8:45 a m
Elgin (Sunday only)	4:00 p m	10:25 a m
La Crosse local	b 8:00 a m	b 7:00 p m
La Crosse, Winona, Stillwater, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ortonville, and Aberdeen	a11:30 a m	a 2:00 p m
	a10:30 p m	a 7:00 a m
Dubuque, Clinton, Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, and San Francisco	b12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m
	c10:40 p m	d 7:10 a m
Des Moines and Ottumwa	c10:40 p m	d 7:10 a m
Beloit, Janesville, and Mineral Point	b11:30 a m	b 4:00 p m
	b12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m
Janesville	b 3:00 p m	b 7:00 p m
Madison	b11:30 a m	b 7:00 p m
	b12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m
	c10:30 p m	d 7:10 a m
Green Bay and Menominee	b11:30 a m	b 2:00 p m
Fond du Lac, Neenah, Oshkosh	b11:30 a m	b 7:00 p m
	a10:30 p m	a 7:00 a m
Mason City, Algoma, Mitchell, Owatonna, Faribault, St. Paul and Minneapolis	b11:30 a m	d 6:00 a m
	b12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m
	c10:30 p m	d 7:10 a m
Sioux City, Sioux Falls	c10:40 p m	b 7:00 p m
Yankton, Chamberlain	b10:30 p m	b 7:00 p m
Redfield, Aberdeen	b10:40 p m	b 2:15 p m
Calvary and Graceland	b 6:00 a m	b 6:47 a m
	a 1:00 p m	a 3:45 p m
	b 5:15 p m	b 7:35 a m
	b 6:15 p m	b 6:45 p m
Sunday only	b 7:50 a m	b 9:21 a m
	5:30 p m	9:45 a m

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	* 9:10 a m	* 5:45 p m
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex.	*12:10 p m	* 2:10 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express	*12:10 p m	‡ 2:35 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	§11:20 a m	‡ 2:35 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express (Sunday)	§11:20 a m	§ 2:35 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 4:45 p m	*10:00 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	†10:35 p m	‡ 6:25 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†11:00 p m	‡ 6:25 a m
Peoria Night Express	†10:35 p m	‡ 6:25 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	†10:30 p m	‡ 6:50 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ‖Sundays only.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-offices at depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:10 a m	* 6:50 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 6:50 a m

EASTERN.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City office, 83 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pittsburg & Baltimore Express	* 8:10 a m	* 5:25 p m
Pittsburg—Limited	§ 5:10 p m	§ 8:55 a m
Washington & Baltimore Limited	§ 5:10 p m	§ 8:55 a m
Pittsburg & Baltimore Express	§11:10 p m	§ 5:40 a m
New York—Limited	§ 3:45 p m	§ 8:55 p m
Detroit & Niagara Falls Express	§ 8:45 p m	§ 7:30 a m

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.

The 5:10 p. m. train is a Limited Express, running through in twenty-five hours. No extra fare required on this train.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph.

Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	† 6:50 a m	† 5:45 p m
Day Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:10 p m
New York—Limited	* 3:30 p m	* 9:30 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Atlantic Express	* 9:05 p m	* 8:05 a m
Night Express	* 9:55 p m	* 7:00 a m
Via Chicago & West Michigan Ry.		
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 9:00 a m	† 5:45 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 3:30 p m	† 7:10 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sl'pr.	† 9:55 p m	† 7:00 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket Offices, 105 South Clark-st. and at Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Lima, Marion & Columbus	† 8:30 a m	† 6:45 p m
New York & Philadelphia Exp.	* 3:30 p m	* 9:30 p m
N. York, Boston & Philadelphia	* 7:45 p m	* 7:30 a m
Columbus, Cleveland, Mansf'd,	† 7:45 p m	† 6:45 p m
Pittsburg, Jamestown & Buffalo	* 3:30 p m	* 7:30 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner Third-av. and Polk-st. Ticket offices 103 South Clark and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 9:10 a m	
Limited & Day Express	§ 3:25 p m	§ 7:55 p m
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 8:15 p m	§ 8:10 a m
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 5:20 p m	* 8:40 a m
Chicago Lawn Accommodation	* 6:25 p m	* 7:20 a m
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1:15 p m	10:00 a m
Mt. Olivet, Mt. Greenwood—Spec'l	§12:00 m	§ 3:10 p m
Chicago Passenger	*12:55 p m	

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Pennsylvania Lines—Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway, "Fort Wayne Route"—Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad, "Pan-Handle Route."

Express trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, Madison and Canal-sts. Standard Time. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station. Pan-Handle south-bound tickets also on sale at Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House Ticket Offices.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Via "Fort Wayne Route"—		
Day Express	† 8:00 a m	† 6:00 p m
New York Express	* 3:15 p m	* 9:30 p m
Limited Express	* 5:00 p m	* 9:30 a m
Night Express	*11:30 p m	6:30 a m
Via "Pan-Handle Route"—		
Day Express	* 7:50 a m	* 6:55 p m
Southeastern Express	* 7:20 a m	* 6:55 p m
Eastern Express	* 8:20 p m	* 7:15 a m
Southern Express	* 8:20 p m	* 7:15 a m

*Daily †Except Sunday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket office under Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 7:25 a m	* 8:00 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 8:00 p m
Limited Express (daily)	§ 5:30 p m	§ 9:50 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 7:45 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express (via Old Road)	§11:30 p m	* 5:40 a m
Goshen & Old Road Accom'oda'n	* 4:05 p m	*11:00 a m
New York & Boston Fast Ex.		§ 9:30 p m

Chicago, Detroit & Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from and arrive a[illegible] O. Depot, Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., as [illegible] Ticket offices, [illegible] General [illegible] Randolph-st.

	Leave.	
New York & Boston—Limit	3:45 p m	§ 9:05
Niagara Falls, New Y[illegible] & [illegible]ton Express	[illegible]	[illegible] m

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows:

Leave Chicago *7:50 a. m., Central Standard Time.

Arrive Chicago *7:50 p. m., Central Standard Time.

For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 191 La Salle-st., or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 79 Clark-st., Chicago.